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PROCEEDINGS
OF
The Bostonian Society

Annual Meeting, January 17, 1956



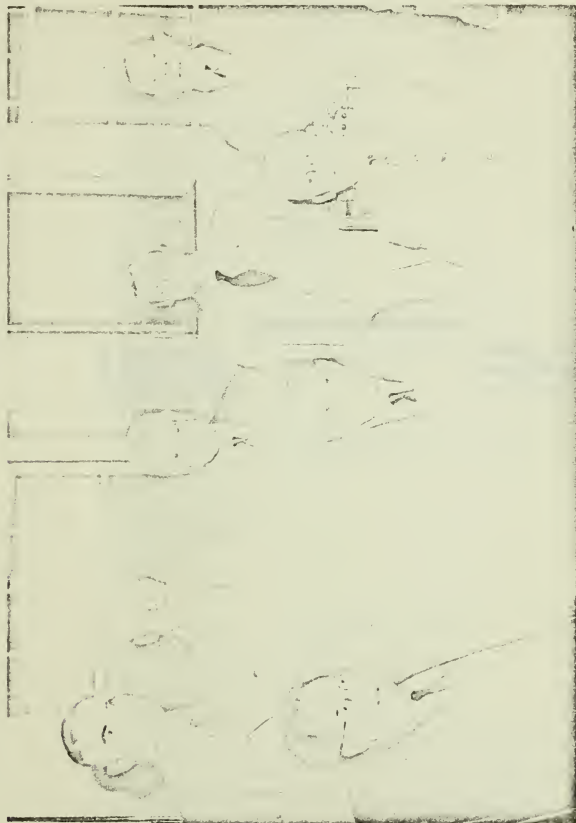
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BOSTON
OLD STATE HOUSE
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY

MCMLVI

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, 1956

Seated, left to right, Ralph M. Eastman, Thoma Temple Pond, President, Richard F. Lulkin, Vice President; standing, Charles H. Taylor, Charles F. Nettleship, Jr., James L. Bruce, Clerk, Augustus P. Loring, William B. Osgood, Treasurer. Mark Bortman and John C. Kiley, also members were not present when this photograph was taken.



COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

T. TEMPLE POND
R. NEWTON MAYALL
CHAUNCEY C. NASH

WILFRED J. DOYLE
JOHN C. KILEY, JR.
THE CLERK



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BOARD OF DIRECTORS, 1956	Frontispiece
WILLIAM H. WHITMORE, DIRECTOR, 1883-86	Facing 28
CURTIS GUILD, SR., FIRST PRESIDENT	Facing 31
OLD STATE HOUSE BEFORE THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY BECAME INTERESTED	Between 36 and 37
OLD STATE HOUSE AFTER THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY BECAME INTERESTED	Between 36 and 37
OLD STATE HOUSE, 1956	Facing 40

OFFICERS OF THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION

President Emeritus

*GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS 1932-1937

Presidents

*CURTIS GUILD	1881-1906	*COURTENAY GUILD	1932-1946
*JAMES F. HUNNEWELL	1907-1910	*FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.	1946-1950
*GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS	1911-1932	*AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.	1951
		T. TEMPLE POND	1952—

Vice-Presidents

*FRANCIS H. MANNING	1907-1922	*FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.	1942-1946
*COURTENAY GUILD	1923-1932	*JAMES M. HUNNEWELL	1946-1950
*GEORGE KUHN CLARKE	1932-1941	T. TEMPLE POND	1951-1952
		RICHARD F. LUFKIN	1952—

Clerks and Treasurers

*SAMUEL M. QUINCY	1881-1884	*WILLIAM C. BURRAGE	1886-1890
*JAMES M. HUBBARD	1884-1885	*S. ARTHUR BENT	1890-1899
*DANIEL T. V. HUNTOON	1885-1886	*CHARLES F. READ	1899-1932

Clerks

*GEORGE R. MARVIN	1932-1937
JAMES L. BRUCE	1937—

Treasurers

FRANCIS E. SMITH	1932-1947
FREDERICK M. KIMBALL	1948-1949
RALPH M. EASTMAN	1950-1955
WILLIAM B. OSGOOD	1956—

Directors

*THOMAS J. ALLEN	1886-1887	JOHN C. KILEY, JR.	1950—
*THOMAS C. AMORY	1884-1889	*JOHN LATHROP	1887-1899
*WILLIAM S. APPLETON	1884-1894	*ABBOTT LAWRENCE	1882-1884
*WILLIAM H. BALDWIN	1884-1896	*WILLIAM H. LINCOLN	1899-1903
*S. ARTHUR BENT	1890	*AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.	1943-1951
*ROBERT R. BISHOP	1882-1884	AUGUSTUS P. LORING	1951—
*JOSHUA P. L. BODFISH	1885-1914	RICHARD F. LUFKIN	1952—
MARK BORTMAN	1950—	*FRANCIS H. MANNING	1904-1922
ELLERTON J. BREHAUT	1946-1947	*WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN	1900-1913
*FRANCIS H. BROWN	1911-1917	*JOSEPH G. MINOT	1912-1928
*GEORGE O. CARPENTER	1888-1896	*THOMAS MINNS	1881-1885
*BENJAMIN C. CLARK	1890-1906	CHARLES F. NETTLESHIP, JR.	1954—
*GEORGE KUHN CLARKE	1928-1941		
*HERMANN F. CLARKE	1939-1947	*GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS	1908-1933
*DAVID H. COOLIDGE	1895-1907	WILLIAM B. OSGOOD	1954—
*HENRY W. CUNNINGHAM	1913-1929	*FREDERICK W. PARKER	1917-1923
*JACOB A. DRESSER	1891-1893	T. TEMPLE POND	1948—
RALPH M. EASTMAN	1941—	*EDWARD G. PORTER	1896-1900
*JOHN W. FARWELL	1907-1929	H. W. DWIGHT RUDD	1954—
*ALBERT A. FOLSOM	1897-1907	*SAMUEL H. RUSSELL	1882-1894
*ALLAN FORBES	1942-1946	*SAMUEL E. SAWYER	1889—
*THOS. G. FROTHINGHAM	1930-1944	*FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.	1915-1950
*COURTENAY GUILD	1908-1946	FRANCIS E. SMITH	1932-1947
*CURTIS GUILD	1881-1906	*CHARLES H. TAYLOR	1906-1941
*JOHN T. HASSAM	1881-1890	CHARLES H. TAYLOR	1945—
*HAMILTON A. HILL	1883-1895	*BENJAMIN H. TICKNOR	1948-1949
*JAMES F. HUNNEWELL	1894-1910	*WILLIAM O. WALES	1923-1934
*JAMES M. HUNNEWELL	1935-1954	*WILLIAM W. WARREN	1886-1890
FREDERICK M. KIMBALL	1948-1949	*WALTER K. WATKINS	1929-1933
*NATHANIEL T. KIDDER	1923-1938	*WILLIAM H. WHITMORE	1883-1886
		*LEVI L. WILLCUTT	1894-1912

*Deceased

OFFICERS

President

T. TEMPLE POND

Vice-President

RICHARD F. LUFKIN

Clerk

JAMES L. BRUCE

Treasurer

WILLIAM B. OSGOOD

Directors

RALPH M. EASTMAN
CHARLES H. TAYLOR
T. TEMPLE POND
MARK BORTMAN

JOHN C. KILEY, JR.
RICHARD F. LUFKIN
AUGUSTUS P. LORING
CHARLES F. NETTLESHIP, JR.

WILLIAM B. OSGOOD

Custodians

JOHN G. WELD

FRANCIS F. HASKELL
WILLIAM H. QUAIN

PAUL F. COLEMAN

COMMITTEES

*Finance Committee*AUGUSTUS P. LORING, *Chairman*

JOHN C. KILEY, JR.

CHARLES F. NETTLESHIP, JR.

*Committee on the Rooms*WILLIAM B. OSGOOD, *Chairman*

T. TEMPLE POND

EBENEZER GAY

MARK BORTMAN

MRS. ROPES CABOT

RICHARD LUFKIN

WALTER M. WHITEHILL

EDWARD P. HAMILTON

CHARLES J. FOX

AUGUSTUS P. LORING

EDWIN W. SMALL

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Secretary**Committee on the Library*T. TEMPLE POND, *Chairman*

SUMNER H. BABCOCK

JOHN B. HYNES

RICHARD H. LUFKIN

MARK BORTMAN

ROBERT H. MONTGOMERY

JOHN C. KILEY, JR.

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Secretary**Committee on Papers*JAMES L. BRUCE, *Chairman and Secretary*

JOHN C. KILEY, JR.

HAROLD C. READ

*Committee on Publications*T. TEMPLE POND, *Chairman*

R. NEWTON MAYALL

JOHN C. KILEY, JR.

WILFRED J. DOYLE

CHAUNCEY C. NASH

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Secretary**Committee on Membership*RALPH M. EASTMAN, *Chairman*

FREDERICK W. BLISS

JAMES T. GORMLEY

CHARLES H. TAYLOR

H. LYMAN ARMES

ALLYN B. MCINTIRE

MICHAEL T. KELLEHER

ELIOT BICKNELL

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Secretary**Committee on Memorials*RICHARD F. LUFKIN, *Chairman*

AUGUSTUS P. LORING

WILLIAM B. OSGOOD

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Secretary*

ANNUAL MEETING

The seventy-fifth Annual Meeting of The Bostonian Society, of which due notice had been given, was held in the Council Chamber of the Old State House, on Tuesday, January 17, 1956 at 2:30 p.m. with President Pond presiding.

The records of the December meeting on vote being taken were not read.

The annual reports were then in order. The President gave a brief summary of the report of the Directors and of the Committee on the Library and the Clerk of his own and that of the Treasurer.

Voted that these reports be accepted and printed in full for distribution to members together with other proceedings of the meeting and such paper or papers as the Committee on Publications may deem advisable.

Mr. Walter I. Badger, Jr. then presented the report of the Nominating Committee as follows: Clerk, James L. Bruce, Treasurer, William B. Osgood, Directors: Ralph M. Eastman, Charles H. Taylor, T. Temple Pond, Mark Bortman, John C. Kiley, Jr., Richard F. Lufkin, Augustus P. Loring, Charles F. Nettleship, Jr., and William B. Osgood.

Members of the committee other than Mr. Badger, the chairman, were Hollis T. Gleason, Nathaniel T. Worthen, Rhodes A. Garrison and Sumner H. Babcock.

A call for other nominations was made but none were offered and it was voted that nominations close.

Unanimously voted that the Clerk cast one ballot for the nominees of the committee and on his so doing the President declared them duly elected.

An amendment to the By-Laws in Article VI on the subject of "Meetings" was offered as follows:

In paragraph one strike out the words "and regular

meetings shall be held on the third Tuesday of every month, excepting June, July, August and September, at such time and place as the Directors shall appoint. Special meetings shall be called by the Clerk, under the instructions of the Directors" and insert instead thereof the words "and such other meetings shall be held as the Directors in their discretion may appoint".

The amended paragraph shall then read as follows:

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the third Tuesday in January, and such other meetings shall be held as the Directors in their discretion may appoint. Unanimously voted.

The President announced that Mr. Malcolm Morse had been elected a Life Member and Dr. Howard B. Sprague, Mr. James H. Jackson and Clyde Heath, Annual Members.

Mr. Pond with an expression of thanks for his many services introduced Richard F. Lufkin, our Vice President to give an illustrated talk on "People and Places of Old Boston". We saw the pictures and heard the stories of typically historic Boston from William Blackstone the first settler and thereafter for some two hundred years.

There was a snowstorm at the time of the meeting but it did not deter 47 of our members from attending and enjoying the talk of Mr. Lufkin.

Meeting adjourned at 4:00 p.m.

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk*

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

To the Members of the Bostonian Society

Your Board of Directors is able to report that the year 1955 was a successful one. The Society shows every indication of being better known to the community at large as a source of information and as a participant in

city wide activities. It is our aim to make the Society even more widely known by improving the quality and nature of its efforts.

Columbia University is engaged in a most exhaustive work on the life and writings of Alexander Hamilton. The Bostonian Society was able to produce from its collection nineteen letters by Hamilton which were photographed and sent to the editors at Columbia. These letters come from the great collection which we have and which may be regarded as the most important collection of autographed material outside the Library of Congress. It is our hope that this collection may be added to in order that it may include the great figures of modern times.

The collection has documents signed by the significant figures of the Colonial and Revolutionary eras and from the Washington administration through the Garfield administration all presidents and all cabinet members.

The Bostonian Society had its part in the recent "Salute to Rome." Letters to the citizens of Rome were desired from historical societies and institutions of learning. As the historical society of Boston, we were asked to contribute a letter of greeting and good will to be sent abroad. This was gladly written and gratefully received.

Among our prized possessions is the pipe organ of Oliver Holden. It is interesting not only because of its former owner but also because it marks the beginning of this type of musical instrument making. Through the years it had gotten out of tune and was in need of repairing. An expert was called in to tune and restore the organ. Organists who have since played it, marvel at the tone and the perfection of the tuning.

The City of Boston, at our request, repainted the entrances to the building and the lower rotunda and stairs, giving a much better appearance to our headquarters.

We cannot as we did last year report an increase in membership. Our loss for various reasons has been unusually heavy, greater than the average gross by about 28, and this has not been overcome by any unusual increase in new members. Our membership today is 600 Life and 717 Annual, a total of 1317.

The stated meetings have all been held together with one special meeting called in June. The duties assigned by the By-Laws have all been faithfully performed. Beyond this, it should be mentioned that Mr. William B. Osgood, a member of the Board, has interested himself in providing additional storage space in six file cases and has also constructed a cabinet for preservation of items not on display.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS TEMPLE POND, *President*

REPORT OF THE CLERK

To the Members of The Bostonian Society:

This year marks the receipt of some interesting items for our collections. Additions have not been many in recent past years for the reason that we have little show space left and donors naturally wish their gifts to be put on exhibition and not into storage. Occasionally there comes to us an outstanding donation which is much welcomed and space must be made for it. We have just added a fine model of the steamer *Portland*.

Many persons now living have vivid memories of this greatest of New England sea mysteries, the loss of the *Portland*. She left her pier at India Wharf, Boston, for Portland, Maine, Saturday evening, Nov. 26, 1898 at seven o'clock, but never reached port. The steamer met with two hurricanes, was damaged by the first and went down with all on board in the second. Some say she

crashed with another ship, others that she was smashed to pieces by the violence of the storms. She was sighted several times by different ships, but how, why and where she sank will never be known. The time is fixed by stopped watches found on the bodies of some of the 176 victims, as 9:20 Sunday morning. Much wreckage washed ashore but her hull has not been found.

The model we have was built by John Henry Dodge of Kingston, R. I. in about 1300 hours and has an appraised value of \$1650. There are lights operated by batteries, an engine moves the walking beam of the side-wheeler, and a gong rings in the engine room. This gold and white model becomes one of our chief attractions.

Sometimes the reason for not being a member of The Bostonian Society is given as "My time does not permit me to attend meetings". Meetings are important for they in a sense are the tie that binds us together as an organization but the purpose and activities of the Society should not be overlooked which is to promote the study of the history of Boston and to preserve the Old State House and the antiquities of our city. In that connection we have here a museum of Boston history and a fund of information both descriptive and pictorial, available to all. Even if they cannot attend meetings, members are supporting one of the most wholesome influences of Boston. To be sure our meetings aid in accomplishing this purpose. They are good, the subjects deal with the history of the city and the speakers are employed in the field of which they speak. The meetings merit a better attendance. The recital, which follows, of the speakers and subjects of the past year proves this point:

January 18: Annual Meeting: "The Affairs of the Society" by Thomas Temple Pond, President.

February 15: "Some Eighteenth Century Bostonians in Japan" by Charles H. P. Copeland.

March 15: "Arms of the Revolution" by Richard K. Sprague.

April 12: "One Hundred Years of the Boston Public Library" by its Librarian, Milton E. Lord.

May 4: A joint meeting with the New England Historic Genealogical Society: "Early New England Homes and their Colorful Furnishings" by William Germain Dooley.

October 18: "Old Sturbridge Village" by G. K. Lusk.

November 15: "The Farm and Trade School on Thompsons Island" by Houghton D. Pearl, Head Master.

December 13: "History of the Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals" by Henry J. Bakat, M. D.

Among our visitors this year we have noted groups from ten states: Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Maine, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Connecticut. There have been, of course, many groups from Massachusetts, raising the total to seventy-eight. This has not been a banner year in attendance, but more than in many years of the past, being 32,924.

Though it be but to repeat a twice told tale, the activities of the City in connection with the building should be cited as a matter of record. Carney Edward Gavin of the Boston Latin School, was introduced by Mayor John B. Hynes to reread the Declaration of Independence from the balcony of the Old State House in the course of the celebration by the City of the Anniversary of the Fourth of July. The gathering in the square was a colorful one, made up of detachments from the United States Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force and Coast Guard, two of them with bands. There were also groups from

the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company and from Veterans organizations.

The Mayor, who believes heartily in marking the Christmas season, as he does with plastic groups of singers in the Public Garden and with nativity scenes on the Common, marked out the Old State House with candle lights in the windows.

Respectfully submitted

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk*

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITORS

To the Officers and Directors of The Bostonian Society:

We have prepared from the financial books and records of The Bostonian Society, which we have kept during the year 1955, the accompanying exhibits and schedules.

We have verified cash balances and investments by direct correspondence with the banks, have accounted for all income due from investments during the year, have traced all recorded income to the bank account, and have examined vouchers or cancelled checks for disbursements.

In our opinion, the accompanying statements present fairly the financial condition of the Society at December 31, 1955, and the results of its operations for the year then ended.

CHARLES F. RITTENHOUSE & COMPANY

January 25, 1956

Certified Public Accountants

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

BALANCE SHEET — DECEMBER 31, 1955

ASSETS		Exhibit A
Fund assets:		
Bonds, at cost (market value \$110,727). Schedule A-1		\$113,134.60
Stocks, at cost (market value \$267,964). Schedule A-1		111,746.93
Savings bank deposits, Schedule A-1		5,326.58
Cash in bank and on hand	\$13,694.24	
Less: Amount withheld for social security		
and income taxes	180.21	13,514.03
Total Fund Assets		<u>\$243,722.14</u>

FUNDS	
Funds, Schedule A-2:	
Life memberships	\$ 68,400.29
Gifts and bequests, restricted	37,202.58
Unrestricted funds	138,119.27
Total Funds	<u>\$243,722.14</u>

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE — EXHIBIT B

Year Ended December 31, 1955

Income:	
Interest on bonds, Schedule A-1	\$ 3,330.14
Dividends on stocks, Schedule A-1	9,713.63
Savings bank interest, Schedule A-1	118.91
Annual dues	3,165.00
Commonwealth of Massachusetts	1,500.00
Sales of souvenirs	606.50
Donations	270.00
Sale of special publications	154.46
Total income	\$18,863.64
Expense:	
Salaries	\$11,244.98
Publication of proceedings of Society	2,230.50
Rooms maintenance	1,576.06
Stationery, printing, and postage	933.06
Insurance	475.08
Accounting and auditing service	300.00
Meetings and special exhibits	283.43
Pay roll taxes	196.47
Miscellaneous	194.19
Membership drive	166.93
Library	134.50
Rent	100.00
Portion of income of Francis E. and Cora Smith Fund used to purchase life membership for winner of Colonel Thomas F. Sullivan Good Citizen Prize	50.00
Total expense	\$17,885.20
Excess of Income over Expense, Schedule A-2	<u>\$ 978.44</u>

INVESTMENTS — SCHEDULE A-1

December 31, 1953

Par Value	Rate	BONDS	Maturity	Book Value	Market Value	Income Received
\$ 5,000	5 %	American & Foreign Power Co., Inc., Deb.	1965	\$ 4,967.35	\$ 4,575	\$ 250.00
5,000	5 %	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., The, Ref. & Gen'l Mtge.	1966	4,974.10	5,184	201.66
5,000	5 %	Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co., 1st Mtge., Conv.	1976	5,163.60	5,093	225.00
5,000	3 1/2 %	Celanese Corporation of America	1965	5,298.23	4,700	150.00
5,000	3 %	Central Maine Power Co. & Gen'l Mtge., Ser. V	1985	5,075.00	4,975	46.90
5,000	3 %	Central Maine Power Co., Ser. Deb.	1977	4,779.08	4,725	150.00
5,000	3 3/4 %	Georgia Power Co., 1st Mtge.	1985	5,175.00	4,988	58.15
5,000	3 3/4 %	Jersey Central Power & Light Co., 1st Mtge.	1985	5,237.50	5,088	59.31
5,000	3 3/4 %	Long Island Lighting Co., 1st Mtge., Ser. H.	1985	5,000.00	5,059	135.00
5,000	5 %	Missouri Pacific R. R. Co., 1st Ref. "A"	1975	2,613.43	2,150	90.00
2,000	4 1/2 %	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., Gen'l Mtge. "A"	1981	4,933.40	4,750	143.75
5,000	4 1/2 %	Selected Industries, Inc., Deb.	1971	4,987.50	4,675	125.00
5,000	2 1/2 %	Shell Union Oil Corp., Deb.	1971	4,987.50	4,675	125.00
5,000	3 %	Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb.	1965	5,136.55	4,975	150.00
4,000	4 %	1st & Ref. Mtge. Edison Co., Ltd.	1977	4,020.92	4,230	180.00
6,000	4 1/2 %	(Oregon Lines)	1981	6,118.13	8,340	280.00
8,000	4 1/2 %	Southern Pacific Co., Gold Bonds	1951	8,340	8,340	280.00
2,000	3 1/2 %	Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., 1st Mtge.	1967/72	2,003.94	1,902	58.67
2,000	2 1/2 %	United States Treasury	1967/72	5,120.31	4,747	150.00
5,000	2 1/2 %	United States Treasury	1967/71	5,000.00	4,759	150.00
5,000	2 1/2 %	United States Treasury	1963/68	1,000.00	958	25.00
1,000	2 1/2 %	United States Savings, Ser. G	1956	1,000.00	986	25.00
5,000	2 1/2 %	United States Savings, Ser. H	1958	5,000.00	4,880	125.00
5,000	3 1/2 %	Washington Water Power Co., 1st Mtge.	1964	5,325.00	5,138	175.00
3,000	4 %	Western Maryland Ry. Co., Gen'l Mtge. "A"	1969	2,962.50	3,056	120.00
				\$113,134.60	\$110,727	\$3,065.63
Total Bonds, Exhibit A						
Interest received on sale of bonds, Schedule A-1-a						
Total Income from Bonds, Exhibit B						
						264.51
						<u>\$3,320.14</u>

INVESTMENTS — SCHEDULE A-1 (Concluded)
December 31, 1933

Number of Shares		STOCKS			Income Received \$
		Book Value \$	Market Value \$		
100	Abbott Laboratories	4,755.10	4,213		180.00
100	Aetna Insurance Co.	5,900.00	7,000		265.00
100	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	3,430.09	3,588		709.00
100	Christian Science Fe Ry. Co.	5,521.00	31,800		1,040.00
2	Consolidated Natural Gas Co.	2,778.39	7,075		300.00
100	Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co.	5,857.13	10,950		325.00
107	First National Bank of Boston	5,139.80	6,741		288.90
300	General Electric Co.	5,016.88	17,325		480.00
100	Home Insurance Co.	3,983.25	4,900		200.00
100	Indianapolis Power & Light Co.	2,932.50	3,500		750.00
300	International Nickel Co.	5,527.37	16,475		750.00
200	International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd.	5,217.80	8,388		240.00
75	Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co.	5,421.28	8,400		123.75
150	Nagara Mohawk Power Co.	4,482.16	4,875		247.50
60	Norfolk & Western Ry. Co.	3,788.32	3,645		225.00
100	J. C. Penney Co.	5,083.68	9,950		395.00
100	Phillips Petroleum Co.	4,912.36	12,219		300.00
100	Standard Oil Company of New Jersey	3,153.61	30,525		1,033.48
200	Standard Oil Company of New Jersey	4,105.43	11,013		300.00
100	Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.	4,382.07	5,300		300.00
100	United Fruit Co.				
	Total Stocks, Exhibit A	\$111,746.93	\$267,964		\$9,543.63
	Dividends received on stocks sold, Schedule A-1-a				175.00
	Total Income from Stocks, Exhibit B				\$9,718.63
	SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS				
	Franklin Savings Bank, pass book No. 93373	\$ 2,720.01			\$ 81.60
	Franklin Savings Bank, pass book No. 290311	1,020.86			30.60
	Franklin Savings Bank, pass book No. 194780	1,856.71			6.71
	Total Savings Bank Deposits, Exhibit A	\$ 5,326.58			
	Total Income from Savings-Bank Deposits, Exhibit B				\$ 118.91

Changes in Investments Schedule A-1-a

Year Ended December 31, 1955

SALES OR DISPOSALS

Par Value	Number of Shares	Book Value	Proceeds	Profit or (Loss)	Income Received
BONDS					
\$5,000	Quebec, Province of, 3%, 1955	\$ 4,912.50	\$ 5,068.75	\$ 156.25	\$139.51
4,000	United States Savings, Ser. G, 2½%, 1955	4,000.00	4,000.00		50.00
2,000	United States Savings, Ser. G, 2½%, 1955	2,000.00	2,000.00		25.00
2,000	United States Savings, Ser. G, 2½%, 1955	2,000.00	2,000.00		50.00
		<u>\$12,912.50</u>	<u>\$19,068.75</u>	<u>\$ 156.25</u>	<u>\$264.51</u>
STOCKS					
	American Telephone & Telegraph Co., stock rights	\$ 179.00	\$ 179.00		
50 rts.	Consolidated Natural Gas Co., stock rights	41.01	41.01		
200 rts.	Home Insurance Co.	3,989.25	4,824.70	\$ 835.45	\$100.00
200	Indianapolis Power & Light Co., stock rights	7.72	7.72		
80	Insurance Company of North America	1,762.80	7,073.76	5,316.96	75.00
100 rts.	Southern California Edison Co., stock rights	63.00	63.00		
		<u>\$ 6,042.78</u>	<u>\$12,195.19</u>	<u>\$6,152.41</u>	<u>\$175.00</u>
	Total Sales or Disposals	<u>\$18,855.38</u>	<u>\$25,263.94</u>	<u>\$6,308.66</u>	<u>\$439.51</u>
PURCHASES AND ACQUISITIONS					
BONDS					
\$5,000	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., The, Ref. & Gen'l Mtge., Ser. M, 5%, 1956	\$ 4,974.10			
5,000	Central Maine Power Co., 1st & Gen'l. Mtge., Ser. V, 3½%, 1985	5,075.00			
5,000	Georgia Power Co., 1st Mtge., 3½%, 1985	5,175.00			
5,000	Jersey Central Power & Light Co., 1st Mtge., 3½%, 1985	5,237.50			
3,000	Long Island Lighting Co., 1st Mtge., Ser. H, 3½%, 1985	5,400.00			
3,000	Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., 1st Mtge., 3½%, 1975	3,180.00			
	Total Purchases and Acquisitions	<u>\$33,641.60</u>			

Changes in Funds — Schedule A-2

Year Ended December 31, 1955

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

Balance, January 1, 1955		\$ 66,378.14
Add: 5 life memberships at \$50.00 each	\$ 250.00	
Allocation of gain on disposal of investments	1,772.15	2,022.15
		<u>2,022.15</u>
Balance, December 31, 1955, Exhibit A		<u>\$ 68,400.29</u>

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS, RESTRICTED

Balance, January 1, 1955		\$ 36,103.77
Add: Distribution made by New England Trust Company		
to James Lyman Whitney Library Fund	\$ 134.93	
Allocation of gain on disposal of investments	963.88	1,098.81
		<u>1,098.81</u>
Balance, December 31, 1955, Exhibit A		<u>\$ 37,202.58</u>

Made up of:

Jacob Bancroft Bequest	\$ 1,500.00
Boston Memorial Association	1,179.51
George T. Cruft Bequest	1,000.00
James F. Hunnewell Memorial	1,000.00
Laura N. Marrs Bequest	15,000.00
Samuel E. Sawyer Bequest	4,610.87
Gift from Francis E. and Cora Smith	1,000.00
Fanny M. Stockford Bequest	4,273.34
Gift from Annie Lane Burr Trust	1,000.00
James Lyman Whitney Library Fund	3,598.15
	<u>\$34,161.87</u>

Add: Accumulated gains on disposal of investments 3,040.71

\$37,202.58

UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

Balance, January 1, 1955		\$133,568.20
Add: Excess of income over expense, Exhibit B	\$ 978.44	
Allocation of gain on disposal of investments	3,572.63	4,551.07
		<u>4,551.07</u>
Balance, December 31, 1955, Exhibit A		<u>\$138,119.27</u>

Unrestricted funds include the following gifts and bequests:

Robert C. Billings Bequest	\$ 3,000.00
Elizabeth E. Brown Bequest	500.00
Edward I. Browne Bequest	1,000.00
George O. Carpenter Bequest	1,000.00
William O. Comstock Bequest	500.00
Henry W. Cunningham Gift	1,000.00
Benjamin H. Dewing Memorial	100.00
John W. Farwell Gift	1,500.00
John W. Farwell Bequest	3,000.00
Curtis Guild Memorial	1,000.00
Courtenay Guild Gift	1,000.00
Courtenay Guild Bequest	10,000.00
Estate of Sarah L. Guild	5,000.00
Susan Minns Bequest	25,000.00
Grenville H. Norcross Gift	1,000.00
Grenville H. Norcross Bequest	25,000.00
Lucy A. Norcross Centennial Memorial	1,000.00
Otis Norcross Centennial Memorial	1,000.00
Catherine P. Perkins Bequest	4,000.00
Caroline F. Sanborn Bequest	2,000.00
Alice E. Salas Bequest	2,000.00
Joseph H. Stickney Bequest	1,000.00
Joseph C. Storey Bequest	2,000.00
William B. Trask Bequest	500.00
Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., Bequest	3,000.00
Anonymous	540.00

Respectfully Submitted, RALPH M. EASTMAN, *Treasurer*

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

A writer in 200 B. C. said "Of the making of books there is no end" and the mills are still grinding them out. For seventy-five years The Bostonian Society has been collecting books on Boston and so today has an excellent library. The books are such as a research worker needs. In many cases we have several on the same subject, enabling a check in establishing the truth of a fact. We wish to emphasize that they are readily available.

A few examples of service will tell the story best.

An inquirer asked "I have a tough one for you, I want a picture of a Christmas scene in Boston in 1888." The catch was, of course the date, yet the picture was produced and was said to be just what was desired. The library point is that the pictures in our books are alphabetically listed so the book containing the picture was found imme-

diately. The inquirer had been elsewhere, even to a library that had the same book that we produced but they did not have such a listing as we had.

A physician asked for information on Milo C. Burr & Co., makers of infant feeding bottles, of which he was writing a history. To the answer sent he replied "You have supplied exactly the information I was seeking . . . plus more." He had also been elsewhere.

The Director of the University Heights Library in New York is writing a book on early Brookline. Our collection of the first surveys of that town gave him almost invaluable information.

ADDITIONS IN 1955 TO OUR LIBRARY WERE:

"Cities in Revolt" by Prof. Carl Bridenbaugh. In 1938 he brought out a book entitled, "Cities in the Wilderness" which has been of much service to us. This furnished the facts of the Colonial Period. His latest work picks up the story in 1743 and carries it through the storms leading to the Revolution. Bostonians will find in it a very interesting picture of Kings Chapel showing the contemplated steeple which was never added. It was a wonderful dream which could only be realized at great cost.

Reminiscences of a Bostonian and The Scrap Basket by Susan Lawrence Oliver.

The Living Past of America by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

The Zoning Problems of the City of Boston by the City Planning Board and the Centennial of the Boston Public Library from Ralph M. Eastman.

Quakerism on Nantucket Island from the Nantucket Historical Association.

The Story of the First Revere Bell from Parker K. Evans.

Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, Vols. 36 and 37, from the Society.

Augustus Hemenway from the Peabody Museum.

Tercentennial issue of the American Jewish Archives from Hebrew Union College.

Letters of the Marquis de Lafayette in the collection of Stuart Wells Jackson from John G. Weld.

Islands in Boston Harbor by Patrick J. Connelly with an addition of Post Island by Alice H. Marsh from Robert Wolcott

William Evans, a pamphlet, from Alice Lovett.

Pamphlets on Albert Mason, John Read, James G. Blain and Frederick T. Greenhalge from Sargent H. Wellman.

Respectfully submitted,

T. TEMPLE POND,

for the *Committee on the Library*

ADDITIONS TO COLLECTIONS

A number of interesting items have been added to our collections during the past year. One of these was a model of the steamer *Portland*, note of which has been made in the report of the Clerk.

Another valuable item that has come to us is the micro-scope of Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, from Mrs. Henry F. Biterlich.

Robert H. Storer has given us the original deed by Polly Manson, S. Hartt and others, the heirs of Edmund Hartt, to Nathaniel Goddard, of the shipyard where the Frigate Constitution was built.

Judge Edwin L. Page presented the letter of Attorney General Sullivan to Judge Brown relating to the controversy that arose when various parties deeded their shares in the Old State House to the City of Boston.

To our collection of commissions has been added that of Benjamin Wilcox as Captain of Militia, given in 1776 by the Council of Massachusetts Bay, including James Otis, the patriot, as a signing member.

Other gifts were as follows:

The sign of Old Cotton Court which became a part of Wall Street in 1852 from Thomas B. Adams.

Advertisement of the Citizens Coach Company showing their schedule of trips between Boston and Providence from George Ross.

Military costumes in color on plate pages of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia from Phillip S. Chase.

A balloon picture of Boston in 1860 from Dr. Theodore F. Jones.

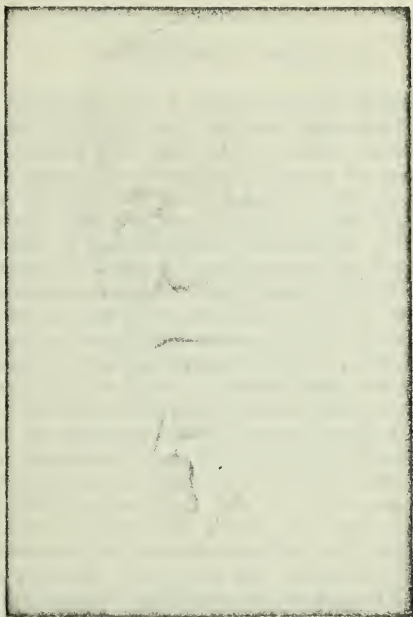
A broadside advertisement of Blanchard, Sherman & Co. from Caleb Loring.

Photographs of India Wharf, the John Hancock House, an old insurance policy with a view of the Old State House, Colonnade Row, Beacon Street in 1870, the Somerset Club, Park Street, the Church Green with a view of New South Church and two views of Nos. 17 and 18 Pemberton Square from Augustus P. Loring.

Two tiles from a house that once stood near Washington and Dover Streets, which fit in with tiles now in our collection from C. O. Richardson.

A stone bottle of English make found 16 feet below the surface at the North East Corner of Washington Street and Dock Square, when widening Dock Square in 1926 from Merton P. Ellis.

A photograph of the Boston Transcript building with drawings showing various departments, from the estate of Mary E. Prim.



FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR., 1873-1955

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.

Mr. Smith was a graduate of the Boston English High School, received a degree of Bachelor of Arts from Harvard in 1896 and of Law in 1899, and entered into the general practise of law in Boston but specialized in maritime law. He married Annie E. Brown of Boston, July 7, 1928. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, 1914-1919; a trustee and member of the executive committee of the Home Savings Bank, a trustee of the State Library, 1928-35; a member of the American, Massachusetts and Boston Bar Associations and served on committees on all of them. He was a writer on legal and historical subjects, including the Boston Light, the French in Boston during the Revolution, and a Memorial to the Chevalier de Saint Sauver, written for the Bostonian Society. He was elected a member of the Bostonian Society Oct. 9, 1906, a Director Jan. 9, 1915 and served on the Board for thirty-five years, was elected Vice-President, Feb. 10, 1942 and President, October 8, 1946, serving four years; was active on the library and publications committees and, during his term as President, rearranged and refurnished the Council Chamber and added copies of paintings of historic men there, and in the rotunda and Representatives Hall.

TO OUR MEMBERS

An organization such as ours, which is charged with the continuing responsibility of preserving historical material concerning our city down through the years, must, of course, maintain financial stability in order to be successful in its aims.

The quickest way to achieve this is through gifts or bequests of money or securities. The surest way is by attracting a constant stream of new members to our rolls. Members join, perform their parts and then move off, making it necessary for us to encourage others to replace them.

Our Society has had for years a most effective method of enabling members to help in adding to our numbers. It is simple and does not entail the time and effort involved in personal solicitation. All a member has to do to be a real factor in the continuation of our growth and effectiveness is to jot down the names and addresses of friends and acquaintances (men or women) who, it is thought, can afford the \$5.00 annual dues and who would be sympathetic to the purposes of the Society. On receipt of the names, the Clerk of the Society, will check them against our membership list and if not already members, or recently invited, will send to each one the attractive, interesting and dignified invitation to join with us. The invitation goes out from our Membership Committee and the name of the person who suggested the name is not mentioned. Nothing could be much simpler or more effective.

Will you please take this easy way of helping forward the best interests of the Society? You may rest assured that your cooperation will be greatly appreciated and you will be qualifying as a constructive member of a group which we believe is doing a wholesome work for our community.

Sincerely,

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

by Ralph M. Eastman, Chairman

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

By FRANCIS RUSSELL

Eighteen eighty-one, the year of the incorporating of The Bostonian Society, also marked the publication of the concluding volumes of Justin Winsor's monumental *Memorial History of Boston*. The previous year was Boston's 250th anniversary. Its celebration was for Bostonians a more consciously felt event than the tercentenary of 50 years later. For Boston was at that time in its period of transition from a homogeneous seaport town to a heterogeneous world-city. Mass immigration had begun 30 years before. Yet the mayors of Boston were still native New Englanders, Frederick O. Prince was mayor at the time. In four more years however Hugh O'Brien would be elected, the first Boston mayor of foreign birth. The population of the city had grown to a third of a million. But the old provincial law against smoking in public had only just been repealed.

Fifty years later Edwin D. Mead in the then published addendum to the Winsor History recalled nostalgically that time and flux. "It is with irrepressible sadness that in a survey of the last half-century in Boston one contrasts the intellectual distinction of the earlier period with the current commonplace, it is with equal sadness that one recalls the physical aspect of the big town which in the 70's and 80's was passing, its fineness and simple beauty, compared with the planless drift and shrieking ugliness of the big city which has superseded it."

It was no accident that Boston's 250th anniversary loomed so much larger than its tercentenary. For the former was a unique point of time in which the city reached an awareness of itself in relation to the past. The 250th anniversary celebration is one expression of this aware-

ness, the Winsor History is another, the founding of the Bostonian Society is a third. All three stem from the same impulse.

As a matter of fact the beginnings of The Bostonian Society antedate both the Winsor History and the 250th anniversary. In 1879 William H. Whitmore sent out a circular to determine whether there would be local interest in forming a Boston Antiquarian Club. The response was favorable, and on June 13, 1879, several dozen representative Bostonians held a preliminary meeting in a small hall in the Wesleyan Building on Bromfield Street to discuss the formation of such a club with the object of "promoting the knowledge of the history of Boston by the collection of books, manuscripts and pictures, and by other suitable means". The *Boston Record* in its account of the meeting referred to the group as "twenty or thirty researchical sort of folk". As a result of this meeting the Boston Antiquarian Club came into being. Its formal constitution was adopted on November 26, 1879, and General Samuel M. Quincy—one of the commanders of the 2nd Massachusetts Regiment in the Civil War—became its first president.

At the club's first annual meeting General Quincy gave the opening address, announcing its purpose in the more embellished rhetoric of the day:

"Wherever in the future, as in the past, trade's dollar-worshipping host shall threaten the destruction of historic temples and fanes of liberty, the effacement of its characteristic features, or the invasion of the time-honored muster-field which British red-coats failed to hold, then may we not hope that our organization would serve as a rallying point and headquarters for a united defence?"

A clubroom was engaged at No. 16 Pemberton Square at \$200 a year, with the prudent stipulation "for not more than one year". Regular monthly meetings were held at which papers of antiquarian and historical interest were read.



WILLIAM H. WHITMORE, 1806-1900

The leading spirit in the restoration of the Old State House

At the club's second annual meeting William H. Whitmore succeeded General Quincy. For the conditions of historical study then in Boston it is interesting to read the new president's opening address. "We have to trace, recover and record the annals of eight generations of our ancestors who have lived here and whose memories are dear to us", he asserted. "We have to do this work now because neglect or misrule have destroyed so large a part of the sources of information. When I say that there is less known today of the history of Boston and Bostonians than of most country villages in New England, I feel that no stronger incentive can be needed."

William H. Whitmore was at the time the president of the Boston City Council, elected from Ward 12. It is due principally to him in his dual role of councilor and member of the Boston Antiquarian Club that the close association of The Bostonian Society with the Old State House came about. For he is the man chiefly responsible that the Old State House was at last rehabilitated from mean commercial uses to what Curtis Guild later called "the most genuine and indisputable relic of the Revolution now existing".

The Queen Anne structure of the Old State House was started in 1713 after fire had destroyed the old Town House. Its history is generally known and lies beyond the scope of this essay, but it was here that the last royal governors sat, here that Governor Shirley revealed to the General Court in secret session his plans for the Louisburg expedition, here on July 18th (not July 4th!) the Declaration of Independence was "made public, with great parade and exultation", here from a temporary balcony President Washington in 1789 reviewed the parade in his honor.

When, however, the Government of Massachusetts moved to the new Bulfinch State House in 1798, the Old State House fell neglected. The Boston Town Meeting

that had also been held there was moved to Faneuil Hall. The Court moved to Court Street. In 1803 the building was leased for commercial purposes.

In 1830 the Old State House was reclaimed briefly for the more modest function of a Boston City Hall, but with the removal of the municipal government to School Street it was again leased out. During the middle Victorian period it acquired a mansard roof and some dozens of advertising signs. The interior was subdivided into a series of shabby offices. When in 1876 the lease expired a number of progressive citizens, including Boston's largest taxpayer, wished to have the building torn down as a traffic hazard. After discussion by the City Council it was finally decided to renew the lease for an interim of five years.

The Winsor History describes the Old State House of those days as "crowned with a mansard roof, its conglomerate architecture a type of the present and the past. Lager beer is dispensed from one end of the basement, while at the other end are telegraph and dispatch offices. Above, where once assembled the fathers of the State and the wisdom of the city, the dusty old rooms are occupied by lawyers, insurance agents and architects."

Finally, under the urging of Mr. Whitmore, the City Council in July 1881 appropriated \$35,000 to restore the Old State House as it was in Colonial times. Mr. Whitmore became chairman of the Committee in Charge of Restoration. This work was completed and the building re-dedicated on July 11, 1882 with Mr. Whitmore as the principal speaker.

As early as March 8, 1881, the members of the Boston Antiquarian Club had passed a resolution that "in the opinion of the Club it is highly desirable that on termination of the existing lease of the Old State House Building, on July 1st, 1881, the same should be fitted up as nearly as practicable in accordance with the original de-



CURTIS GUILD, SR., 1827-1911

The First President of The Bostonian Society

signs and reserved exclusively for the public uses of the city”.

At a monthly meeting on November 8, 1881, it was proposed to make an arrangement with the City Government “by which the Club might obtain at a nominal rent a lease of the Memorial Halls in the Old State House in consideration of assuming the care thereof and the regulation of the access of the public thereto.”

Before entering into negotiations with the city, however, it was felt that the club would carry more weight as an incorporated organization. A committee was appointed, and after discussion the members decided to adopt the name of The Bostonian Society for the proposed corporation as a more embracing organization. The new name was chosen as “exceedingly appropriate, and as having nothing in it which might in any way excite the jealousy or interfere with the objects of any existing society”. President Whitmore felt that because of his dual rôle he should resign before any negotiations took place. At a special meeting on December 6, 1881, Curtis Guild, father of Governor Curtis Guild and of Courtney Guild the Society’s fourth president, became first president of the new society. At that meeting it was voted that all the property of the old Antiquarian Club should be made over to The Bostonian Society and that the club disband.

The Bostonian Society was incorporated in December 1881, and its first annual meeting held on December 27th with the new president in the chair. John C. J. Brown was commissioned to design the corporate seal which was officially adopted on February 13, 1883. The three ducal coronets of the lower part of this seal were taken from the arms of the Corporation of Boston, England, “to recognize the parentage from which the city derives its name”. The ancient ship opposite the coronets is copied from the Admiralty Seal of old Boston to indicate the mode of departure of the early settlers. On the sail is

the date, 1630. And the three green hills above the ship and the coronets are of course the tri-mountain that became the symbol of Boston in New England.

Thanks to Mr. Whitmore, arrangements were finally concluded with the City of Boston whereby after the re-dedication of the Old State House it was to be leased for a ten-year period to the Bostonian Society for a nominal rent of \$100 a year. The lease was renewed several times and is now held on the same terms for a twenty-year period. The Society assumed responsibility for the care and maintenance of the rooms, and it moved its possessions there in the summer of 1882. However the City still retained a room on the first floor for the office of Inspector of Buildings, and the basement continued to be occupied by the Mutual District Messenger Company.

The second annual meeting in January, 1883, was the first to be held in the Old State House itself. President Guild remarked on the predominantly housekeeping duties of the past year which had consisted in the care and arrangement of the rooms, reception of mementoes, etc. Monthly meetings were now held at which papers were read. The meetings were suspended however during July, August and September, and later June was added to the list.

The re-opening of the Old State House as an historic shrine aroused immediate popular interest. In 1884 there were 5,342 registered visitors. As those who register are only about a third the total number of visitors, this meant a final yearly figure of about 15,000 or roughly 50 a day. At the end of five years there were 10,636 annual registered visitors, and by the 10th annual meeting 19,512.

In 1885 the Mutual District Messenger Company petitioned the City for leave to place signs on the exterior of its premises. After a rather sharp debate in the Council this permission was finally granted. However, when officers of The Bostonian Society appealed to the Mutual

District managers the latter graciously agreed to withdraw their petition.

In this same year the membership of the Society reached 500, its members then being limited by charter to 1,000. Presentations to the Society increased steadily, and during the year a committee was appointed to take charge of the expanding library. The committee set forth its intentions: "to include whatever in print touches upon the history, the topography and the manners and customs of Boston. Next, biographies of Bostonians and books written by them are desired. As the union between Boston and New England has always been a close one, all material bearing upon this larger section of the country will be welcome." The committee recommended an especial effort to collect old newspapers.

Almost as soon as it was established the Society was the recipient of many gifts from interested Bostonians. These gifts fell into three categories: books, newspapers and manuscripts; pictures, drawings, maps and photographs; historical mementoes and relics. So great was the response that the Society was soon faced with the problem of storage. This was relieved somewhat in 1894 when the office of the Inspector of Buildings was finally removed and the additional space on the first floor taken over for the present secretary and directors' room and for the library.

The Bostonian Society in its brief span was proving of distinct advantage to the city. As the president remarked in 1888, its services were threefold. First it had established the Old State House as a national historic monument. Second, the library with its collection of broadsides and early manuscripts afforded prompt and immediate access to a special branch of history. Third, the Society as an incorporated body could now at any time take official action to prevent any wanton destruction of Boston's treasured landmarks. Some years before the

president had pointed out that if such an organization had existed earlier, the old Hancock Mansion might have been preserved.

On March 12, 1889, "though some doubts were expressed at first upon the advisability of the measure", it was voted to admit women as members. Two years later, at the 10th annual meeting on January 13, 1891, the membership of the Society had grown to 848 of which 241 were life and 607 annual members. Visitors to the Old State House from outside the city outnumbered Boston visitors almost four to one, and in that year there were 721 visitors registered from foreign countries. The building's lease was first renewed at this time.

In 1894 it was reported that the codfish which had hung in the hall of the House of Representatives in the new State House was to be removed. The Society resolved that "if this relic of the past is to be taken down and laid aside, it should be brought back to these halls, where it was first hung, in 1784, at the instance of that able and patriotic merchant, John Rowe". However it was finally decided to keep the codfish where it was. In that same year an "exhibit of pictures of old merchant ships brought to the Council Chamber hundreds of visitors". These ships were the ones that had borne the commerce of Boston to every important foreign port.

For some time after its founding the income of the Society kept only slightly ahead of its expenditures. After five years the treasury had accumulated \$2,253.45, most of this from membership subscriptions. In 1888 the Society received its first legacy, \$4,000 from the estate of Samuel E. Sawyer. By the end of its 10th year the permanent fund of the Society amounted to \$6,418.56. From this time on the growth was more rapid. By the Society's 25th anniversary the fund amounted to \$42,000, and by the 50th year it had reached slightly over \$100,000—an amount that would more than double in the next quarter century.

The monthly papers read to the Society concerned themselves with topography, history and antiquarian research—a pattern that has altered little in the years. One finds in the 90's papers on "Words Coined in Boston", "Boyhood in Boston and the Public Latin School", "Boston Ships Past and Present", "The Twenty-One Mills of Boston", etc. In 1905 Walter Kendall Watkins' paper on the layout of Boston's streets drew a considerable amount of outside interest. Mr. Watkins demonstrated that, contrary to the popular belief that the city's streets were originally cowpaths, their twists and curves were the result of an irregular shoreline and a hilly peninsula with which growth was constrained. "Tradition Smashed", was the heading of the *Globe's* write-up of Mr. Watkins though the smashed tradition has somehow still managed to survive.

The year 1903 was in several ways a notable one for the Society. For the first time the membership topped 1,000, with 547 life members and 527 annual ones. The Society published a *Catalogue of the Autographs in the Colburn Collection*, that collection of portraits and autographs of distinguished people from 1630 on that was presented to the Society in 1897 and is one of its most remarkable possessions. In this same year the present subway entrance under the Old State House was in the process of construction. Due to the alterations made necessary by this—including a reinforcement of the wall structure—the building was closed both to the public and the Society. For the first time since the Old State House rooms were leased the annual meeting had to be held elsewhere, this time in the Blue Room of Tremont Temple.

In 1906, at the 25th anniversary of the Society, President Guild who had served all this time and who was now in his 80th year retired. The new president was James F. Hunnewell of Charlestown, a bibliophile and

REPORT

During the past year of his study, the student has been engaged in a study of the history of the United States and has been particularly interested in the life of George Washington. He has read many books and articles on this subject and has been able to gain a good knowledge of the life of this great man. He has also been able to see how Washington's life was a reflection of the life of the nation at that time. He has been able to see how Washington's life was a reflection of the life of the nation at that time. He has been able to see how Washington's life was a reflection of the life of the nation at that time.

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local historian and one of the founders of the Club of Odd Volumes.

President Guild in his farewell address reviewed the growth of the city in the 25-year period. He pointed out the usefulness of the Society in protecting historic sites, particularly Boston Common which had been threatened several times by utilitarian plans to run streets through it or make use of it as a kind of car barn.

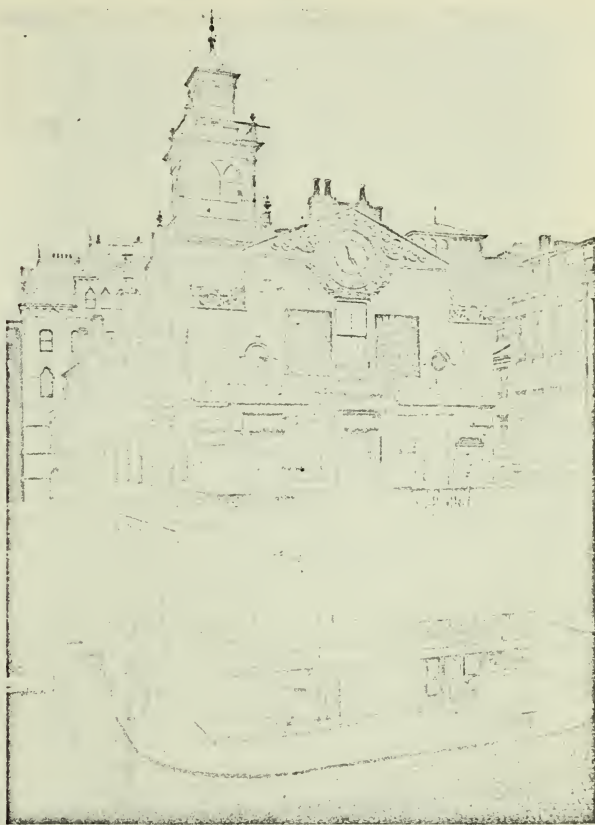
To celebrate the Society's 25th anniversary a subscription dinner was held at Young's Hotel. There were addresses by Governor Guild, son of the retiring president, Mayor Fitzgerald and others, "all complimenting the Society on its work and acknowledging its usefulness".

The following year the Commonwealth of Massachusetts became by legislative enactment a co-guardian of the Old State House. The sum of \$15,000 was appropriated jointly by the State and the City for a complete renovation of the structure "so that it may look, as nearly as possible, as it did in Provincial days". The principal feature of this renovation, which was completed in 1909, was the reconstruction of the historic balcony on the east end.

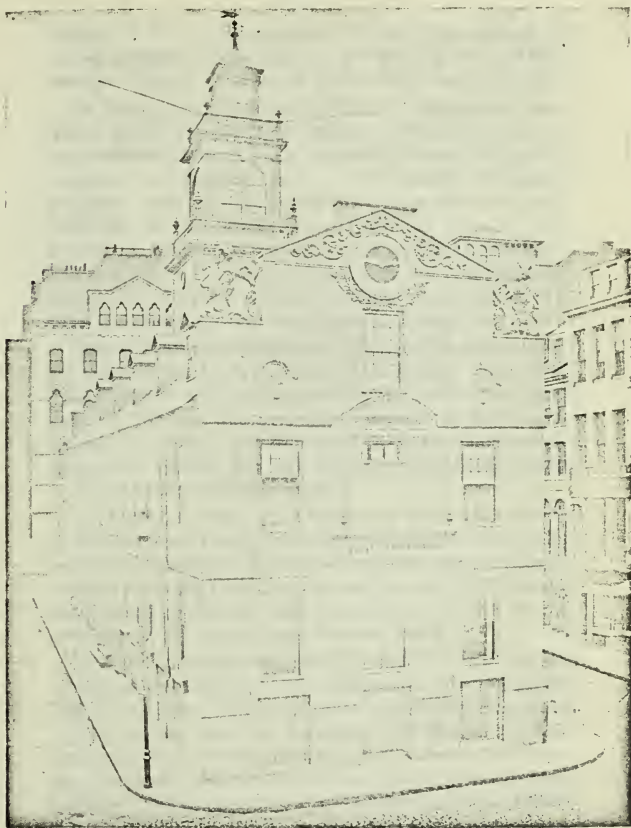
In the course of the preceding three years, three volumes of the *Publications of The Bostonian Society* were issued, these consisting of selected monthly papers. Further volumes were issued in years following until the 12-volume series had been completed. In 1917 was published Volume One of the as yet uncompleted Second Series.

After only four years in office President Hunnewell died in November 1910. His place was taken by Grenville H. Norcross who was to fill that office for the next 20 years.

During the first and second decades of the new century the membership of the Society seemed to stabilize at between 1,200 and 1,300 members, a figure that has remained fairly constant ever since, as in the present mem-



THE OLD STATE HOUSE
Before The Bostonian Society became interested



THE OLD STATE HOUSE

After The Bostonian Society became interested

bership of 1,317. The number of visitors has shown a similar tendency to level out. In 1913 there were 38,015 counted visitors, whereas in 1954 there were 37,158.

On July 4, 1913, the Declaration of Independence was read from the reconstructed State Street balcony by a student from the Boston Latin School, thus establishing the custom of a schoolboy reader, which has now become a tradition. Each year the mayor of Boston selects a pupil from one of the Boston schools who on July 4th and dressed in Continental costume reads the Declaration. The day before Christmas of that year the trumpeters of the 1st Corps Cadets played Christmas carols on the balcony, a pleasant custom that continued many years.

Perhaps the most celebrated collection of Revolutionary relics in the United States is the Wyman Collection. This collection had been on loan to the Society for some time. In 1917 it was presented outright by its owner, George B. Dexter, as a memorial to James Gresham of Evansville, Illinois, the first soldier of the United States to fall in battle in World War I.

On April 13, 1921, a fire broke out in the upper story of the Old State House, and the attic rooms and the roof were badly damaged. It was necessary to omit the April and May meetings of that year, and the exhibition rooms were closed during the entire summer. The loss to the property of the Society was however small.

In 1926 the sesqui-centennial of the 1776 Evacuation of Boston was observed with appropriate exercises at the Old State House. The color guard of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of American Revolution received Governor Fuller before the State Street facade and later the Governor's proclamation was read from the draped balcony. On the same day the Governor and his Executive Council held a session in the Old State House Council Chamber.

Nineteen thirty-one marked the 50th anniversary of

the Bostonian Society. The event was celebrated in King's Chapel because of its larger seating capacity. Exercises were held on the afternoon of December 2nd, the speakers being Vice President Courtney Guild, Professor Albert Bushnell Hart and Mayor James M. Curley.

The following year because of advancing years and ill health President Norcross resigned to become President Emeritus and one of the Society's two Honorary Members. He was succeeded by Courtney Guild.

During the first 50 years of the Society its primary emphasis was on building up its collection of books, pictures and objects of historical interest. But with this now solidly established, the emphasis shifted to making these collections known to the public and spreading abroad the information that the Society's possessions were available for any legitimate use. To further this the Society in 1935 arranged a series of 15-minute radio talks on "Old Boston", explaining about the Old State House and inviting the public to come and see for themselves. The public did. According to the curator's report of 1936:

"We have helped inquirers to get theatrical material relating to Boston in 1800; pictures to round out a fifteen minute talk on "Old Boston"; information on Keith's first theatre; a picture of troops drilling in Fort Warren in Civil War times; material for "compositions" on the Old State House and on "something 300 years old" (these to school children); pictures of the Hollis Street Church; material for an illustrated talk on "Boston Contrasts", that is, how sites look today compared with 75 years ago; and pictures of the old Maverick House in East Boston."

The Society was continually being asked for such esoteric information as whether there could have been moonlight on March 16, 1814. A Hollywood studio requested pictures of the Boston Police of 1860, etc.

Under a 1936 W.P.A. project the Old State House

received a new slate roof in this year. At the same time the City of Boston had the Willard clock on the east end of the building completely overhauled. At about this time the Society allowed the use of its rooms to various historical clubs for their monthly meetings. Among these were the Clock, the Wedgewood, the Rushlight and the Pewter Clubs. Other users were the American Legion, Society of the War 1812 and Sons of Union Veterans.

During the depression years of the 30's there was a slight falling off both in membership in the Society and in visitors to the Old State House. In 1939, for example, there were 913 members of the Society and 26,753 registered visitors to the building. This, however, in no way constrained the essential work of the Society. A large number of photographs of the hurricane of September 21, 1938, were secured and stored away for future reference. The library now numbered about 10,000 volumes and had become one of the most complete collections of Bostoniana in existence. An ingenious system of cross-cataloguing was introduced to facilitate research in restricted fields. Among other things the illustrations in the books were catalogued.

The second World War with its travel restrictions caused some further diminution in the number of visitors to the Old State House. Even though the chance of air-raids seemed remote some of the choicest relics of the Society were stored elsewhere for greater protection.

For a number of years the *Marine Museum* had occupied the lower west room of the Old State House. In 1941 the Society made an arrangement with the Museum by which the former took over custody of the maritime exhibits.

The year following the war President Guild died after having held office for 14 years. Courtney Guild and his father Curtis Guild had thus between them occupied the presidency of the Society for well over half its existence.

Mr. Guild was succeeded by Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr.

In this same year a replica of the Royal Arms was placed in the Council Chamber as another step in the project of restoring the room to as close an approximation of its Colonial appearance as possible. The original Royal Arms were taken away by the British on the evacuation of Boston and finally placed in Trinity Church, St. John, N. B. The Society attempted unsuccessfully to obtain the original. When this turned out not to be possible, Andrew Dreselly of Lexington, an accomplished woodcarver, worked from measurements and photographs to carve the model now in the Chamber. Mr. Dreselly also carved a replica of the sacred cod of Massachusetts to hang in the old Representatives Hall where the original once hung that is now in the new State House.

During Mr. Smith's term the Society had copies made of various portraits of royal governors as well as Bostonians who were active in the historic events that took place in the Old State House. These portraits may now be seen in the rotunda and the Council Chamber. In 1948 portraits of George III and his Queen were added to flank the Royal Arms.

Christmas of 1951 the City furnished a tree for the Old State House balcony and candles for the windows and even lit up the tower. This year, after 35 years of service to the Society as a director and four years as president, Mr. Fitz-Henry Smith Jr. felt he should retire to make way for some younger man. His presidency, though relatively short, was memorable for the reconstruction, rearrangement and refurnishing of the Council Chamber, for which he was principally responsible.

Mr. Smith's place was taken by Augustus P. Loring who had been 28 years a member of the Society and for the last 17 years a director. Mr. Loring unfortunately died only a few months after assuming office. He was succeeded by the present president, T. Temple Pond.



THE OLD STATE HOUSE, 1956

In 1953 an important item of Americana dealing with the Underground Railway in Boston was published by the Society. This was a facsimile reproduction of the *Account Book of Francis Jackson, Treasurer of the Vigilance Committee of Boston*.

As its president recently remarked the Bostonian Society and similar organizations act as a bridge between generations. The present is of course only the past made actual at a given moment; without a comprehension of the past it has no meaning. The Society, at its 75th anniversary, is established as a repository of the past for the living uses of the present. These uses are as varied as are the needs of the community, for seeking the Society's assistance are "students, newspaper writers, lawyers, advertising men and many others". The function of the Society is unique in Boston, and it will become increasingly indispensable as the pattern of the city changes. Whoever, for whatever reasons of his own, wishes to reconstruct or recapture some aspect of the city's history need only consult the Society. The Bostonian Society that began as an antiquarian venture has developed into a living tradition as much part of present Boston as it is of the past.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, in the
City of Boston, the sum of dollars
for the general use and purpose of the said Society.

MEMBERSHIP LIST

DECEMBER 31, 1955

HONORARY MEMBERS

Hon. Salvatore Rebecchini, Mayor of Rome
Prof. Paolo Rossi, Italy's Minister of Education

LIFE MEMBERS

Abbot, Edward Stanley
Abbott, Charles Cortez
Abbott, Gordon
Abbott, Horace Porter
Abbott, Nathaniel Wales
Ackley, Edward W.
Adams, Arthur
Adams, Douglas Payne
Adams, L. Sherman
Adams, Weston Woollard
Adlow, Elijah
Allen, Asa Samuel
Alpert, George
Ames, Daniel Eugene
Ames, John Stanley
Angell, Charles Francis
Anthony, Julian Danforth
Archer, Gleason Leonard
Armstrong, George Robert
Ashley, Miss Edith Mary
Atkinson, Henry Russell
Atwood, Mrs. David E.
Avery, Elisha Lathrop
Ayer, Charles Fanning
Ayer, Frederick
Ayling, Charles Lincoln

Bailey, Gage
Bailey, Harry Louis

Bailey, William L.
Baldes, Raymond Charles
Bankart, Laurence Hardy
Banks, Gordon Thaxter
Barker, Mrs. Charles Miller
Barlow, Charles Lowell
Barnes, Charles Benjamin
Bartlett, Ralph Sylvester
Batchelder, Charles Foster, Jr.
Batum, William H.
Bell, Edward Bryce
Bell, Elliston Herbert
Bell, Floyd Lee
Bell, Stoughton
Benway, George A.
Berenson, Richard Arthur
Bicknell, Eliot
Bigelow, Edward L.
Billings, Roger
Bird, Harold Sterling
Birmingham, Charles Aloysius
Blake, Benjamin Sewall
Blake, Ernest Hyde
Blake, George Baty
Blinn, Charles Payson, Jr.
Bobst, Frank Tucker
Bohnenberger, Miss Theresa M.
Born, Christian Eckhardt

Bortman, Mark
 Bowditch, Frederic Channing
 Bowen, Robert Montgomery
 Boyd, Ralph G.
 Boyer, Joseph Alexander
 Bradley, Joseph Gardner
 Bray, Robert C.
 Bray, Mrs. Robert C.
 Bremer, John Lewis
 Brennan, Mrs. James D.
 Brewster, Ellis Wethrell
 Brink, John Carl
 Brooks, Gorham
 Brooks, Roscoe Woodbury
 Brown, Daniel Lucius
 Brown, Davenport
 Brown, Percy Whiting
 Brown, Reginald W. Plummer
 Brown, Thomas J.
 Brown, Walter Jackson
 Bruce, James Lisle
 Buckley, Francis Eben
 Buffum, Adelbert Edgar
 Bullard, Miss Ellen T.
 Bullard, Ralph Emerson
 Bullen, Wilbur Warren
 Burg, Abraham Stephen
 Burgess, Miss Caroline Palmer
 Burgess, Miss Martha Palmer
 Burgoyne, Stephen Cain
 Burnham, Mrs. Henry D.
 Burnhome, Clement Meyer
 Buswell, Miss Marion Emily

 Cabot, Thomas Dudley
 Cameron, Edward Hugh
 Carangelo, Ferdinand L.
 Carey, Harry McElhinney
 Carlton, Charles Elijah
 Carrier, Earl Gardner
 Carter, Hubert Lazell
 Cazayoux, Lawrence M.
 Chamberlin, Stephen Joseph
 Channing, Henry M.

Chase, Mrs. Anna Wigglesworth
 Chase, Philip Putnam
 Clapp, Eugene Howard II
 Clark, Davis Wasgatt, Jr.
 Clark, Forrester Andrew
 Clark, George Oliver
 Clark, Paul Foster
 Cobb, David Francis
 Colman, Jere
 Conant, Mrs. Gwendolyn Moulton
 Conant, Kenneth John
 Conant, Ralph Waldo
 Condit, Miss Louise
 Connolly, Eugene Thomas
 Connors, Franklin James
 Constable, Mrs. William
 Cook, Benjamin A.
 Cooke, Miss Grace E.
 Coolidge, Charles Allerton, Jr.
 Coolidge, William Appleton
 Coons, Quentin Leroy
 Copp, Mrs. Frederick Torrey
 Cotting, Charles Edward
 Court, Lee Winslow
 Covell, Borden
 Crane, James Joseph, Jr.
 Creesy, George Bertram
 Crocker, Mrs. Edith G.
 Crocker, Paul Earl
 Crocker, Samuel E. M.
 Crompton, Miss Rosamond Sears
 Cronin, Arthur Dennis
 Cunningham, Edward
 Curley, James Michael
 Curren, Arthur George
 Curtis, Mrs. Fred G.
 Curtiss, Frederic Haines
 Cusack, William Carlyle
 Cushman, Gardner, Jr.
 Cushman, Mrs. Joseph A.
 Cushman, Norman Locke
 Cutler, Harold Stephens

 Danielson, Mrs. Richard E.

Davis, Albert Milton
 Davis, Miss Ethel Bradford
 Deane, Frederick
 Dewick, Frank Augustine
 De Windt, Mrs. Clara
 Dillingham, Norman S.
 Dimick, Mrs. William H.
 Dodge, Laurence Paine
 Dodge, William Norman
 Dowd, John Cooke
 Draper, Charles Dana
 Draper, Eben Sumner
 Druker, John
 Dunn, Mrs. Edward J.
 Dunshee, Kenneth Holcomb
 Dunwoody, Kingsland
 Duplain, Albert D.
 Dysart, Robert

Edson, Nathan Willis
 Eliot, Frederick M.
 Ellery, William
 Elliott, Byron K.
 Ellison, Mrs. Grace Melville
 Ellsworth, John Jay
 Endicott, Henry
 Endicott, Mrs. Henry
 Evans, Herbert Smith
 Everts, Albert P.

Fasick, Harold Arthur
 Fay, Charles Norman
 Fearing, George Richmond
 Febiger, William Sellers
 Fifield, Robert Scott
 Fish, Miss Margaret A.
 Fischel, E. J.
 Fiske, Miss Gertrude
 Fitzgerald, Paul Henry
 Fitzgerald, Mrs. Stephen S.
 Fitzgerald, William Francis
 Fletcher, Frederick Charles
 Forbes, Bernard Dudley
 Ford, Joseph Fabian

Ford, Mrs. Joseph Fabian
 Foster, Chandler Hunting
 Foster, Hatherly, Jr.
 Foster, Lawrence
 Fox, John
 French, Edward Sanborn
 Frothingham, Randolph
 Furber, Alan Winslow

Gale, Hollis P.
 Gannon, Joseph
 Gardner, George Peabody, Jr.
 Gargill, Samuel Leon
 Garrison, Rhodes Anthony
 Gaunt, Alfred C.
 Geer, Philip Willard Cary
 George, Mrs. Alexander R.
 Gibbs, Earl
 Gillespie, Luke
 Gilman, Osmon Burnap
 Ginn, Miss Susan Jane
 Glasser, Eli Alexander
 Gleason, Edward Hollis
 Gleason, Herbert Parsons
 Gleason, Hollis Tidd
 Goldthwait, Joel Ernest
 Goodrich, Richard Ira
 Goodspeed, George T.
 Gora, Joseph Charles
 Grant, Mrs. Addie Kimball
 Graton, Bowman
 Gray, Mrs. Horace
 Gray, Roland
 Green, Phillip Arthur
 Greenhalge, Herbert Wylie
 Grew, Joseph Clark
 Griffith, Norman Hathaway
 Grinnell, Frank Washburn
 Guild, Miss Helen
 Gunby, Frank M.

Hadley, Edwin W.
 Hale, Ernest A.
 Hall, Samuel S., Jr.

Hammond, Edmond E.
 Hammond, William Churchill, Jr.
 Hardaway, Paul Alfred
 Harding, Francis Austin
 Harrell, Joel Ellis
 Harrington, Miss Marguerita C.
 Hart, Leo
 Hartt, Mrs. Augusta Batchelder
 Haskell, Francis Forrester
 Hawkes, Mrs. Robert C.
 Hawley, Frank Wesley
 Haynes-Smith, Mrs. William
 Hays, William Eugene
 Helliwell, Mrs. Phoebe L.
 Helliwell, Porter D.
 Hencken, Hugh O'Neill
 Henderson, George Bunsen
 Henry, Andrew Kidder
 Herlihy, John Albert
 Herrick, Robert Webster
 Hersey, Frank Wilson Cheney
 Hickey, William F.
 Hill, Adams Sherman
 Hill, Donald McKay
 Hill, E. Melville
 Hill, Gerald
 Hinckley, Albert Pope
 Hobbs, Edward Dorsey
 Hodgkinson, Harold Daniel
 Hoefer, Chester Arthur
 Holdridge, Albert Eugene
 Holman, Richard B.
 Holmes, Robert Jameson
 Horgan, Thomas Patrick
 Hornblower, Henry, II
 Hornblower, Ralph
 Houghton, John Denison
 Hovey, Chandler
 Hovey, Phillip Rogers
 Howe, James Carleton
 Howe, Mark Antony DeWolfe
 Howe, Parkman Dexter
 Hubbard, Paul Mascarene
 Hudson, Eugene Albert

Humphrey, Richard Sears
 Hunneman, Carlton
 Hunnewell, Francis Welles, 2nd
 Hunnewell, James F.
 Hunnewell, William Parker
 Hunter, Herbert Forester
 Huntington, Miss Elizabeth Quincy
 Huntington, Frederick Wolcott
 Hurlburt, Mrs. Byron S.
 Hurley, Francis Xavier
 Hutchinson, Maynard
 Hyde, Clarence Ellis

Jackson, Dugald C.
 Jaynes, Herbert Harold
 Jenks, Henry Angier
 Jenney, Charles Stoddard
 Jewell, Theodore Edson
 Johnson, Arthur Stoddard
 Jones, Howard Mumford
 Joy, John Henry

Kaplan, Joseph
 Kelleher, Michael Thomas
 Kelly, James Francis
 Kendall, Henry Plimpton
 Kenerson, Edward Hibbard
 Kennedy, John Fitzgerald
 Ketchum, Phillips
 Kiley, John Coleman, Jr.
 Killeffer, D. Allen
 Kimball, Edward Adams
 Kimball, Frederick Milton
 Kimball, James E.
 Kimball, Mrs. May Dickinson
 Kimpton, Arthur Ronald
 Kinne, Wisner Payne
 Klotz, Harry John
 Knowles, Lucius James
 Koen, Terence A.
 Krock, Nathan R.

Lacy, Mrs. Agnes E.
 Lacy, John C.

Lamb, Mrs. Horatio Appleton
 Lamb, Miss Rosamond
 Lamson, Mrs. Frank P.
 Lane, Edgar Charles
 Lane, John William
 Lang, Howard Witherell
 Larner, Edward Atkins
 Lawrence, John Silsbee
 Leahy, Francis Theodore
 Lee, Mrs. Joseph, Sr.
 Lehner, Hans
 Lehrer, G. Raymond
 Leland, Edmund Francis
 Lewis, Warren Kendall
 Littlefield, Frank D.
 Lombard, Edward Whittier
 Loring, Augustus Peabody
 Lothrop, Francis Bacon
 Luce, Stephen Bleeker
 Luckman, Charles
 Ludwig, Mrs. Frank J.
 Lufkin, Richard Friend
 Luitwieler, Clarence Seward, Jr.
 Lyman, Arthur Theodore
 Lyman, Mrs. Harrison F.
 Lyman, Harrison Franklin, Jr.

MacNeil, Angus M.
 MacPherson, Warren
 Madden, James Lester
 Madden, Michael Lester
 Magoon, John Alanson
 Magoon, Kenneth Southard
 Malley, James Francis
 Manker, Frank Morrison
 Markson, Robert Theodore
 Marsh, Daniel L.
 Marston, John Pitts
 Mason, Charles Ellis
 Mason, Henry Lowell
 Masse, C. Herbert
 May, Mrs. George Henry
 May, Richard Arnold
 Mayall, Robert Newton

Mayberry, Lowell Allen
 McAdam, Angus William
 McAteer, Philip J.
 McCarthy, Joseph Edward
 McCarthy, Louis Blalock
 McDonough, Charles Andrew
 McGrath, Harry A.
 McIntire, Allyn Brewster
 McKay, William Osborne
 McLaughlin, Edward Aloysius, Jr.
 McMullan, Joseph Vincent
 McMullan, Mrs. Joseph Vincent
 Meagher, Frederick Anthony
 Meins, Walter Robertson
 Merrill, Keith
 Merrill, Mrs. Sherburn M.
 Miller, Mrs. Madeleine Tinkham
 Miller, Mrs. Valerie Veasey
 Milmore, Norville Livingston
 Minot, James Jackson
 Mitchell, Stewart
 Mixter, Charles Galloupe
 Moir, John Arthur
 Monks, John Peabody
 Moore, Irving Likely
 Moriarty, George Andrews
 Morison, Samuel Eliot
 Morrison, Miss Marie Jessie
 Morse, Erving Plumer
 Morse, Julius Carol
 Muchnick, Isadore Harry Yaver
 Murdock, Kenneth Ballard
 Murray, Henry Alexander
 Muther, Lorenz Francis

 Nash, Nathaniel Cushing
 Nettleship, Charles Francis, Jr.
 Newell, Henry Hall
 Newton, Clarence Lucian
 Niles, Elliott A.
 Norley, Mrs. Gladys Elizabeth
 Noyes, Charles F.
 Nutting, George Hale

O'Connell, Joseph E.
 O'Keefe, Adrian F.
 Olcott, Miss Mary L. B.
 O'Neal, Frederick Joseph
 Osgood, William Bradford

Packard, Donald Kingman
 Paine, George Lyman
 Paine, John Adams
 Paine, John Adams, Jr.
 Paine, Mrs. Richard C.
 Pappas, John C.
 Parker, Mrs. Cortlandt
 Parker, William Amory
 Parker, William Stanley
 Parsons, Brackett
 Partridge, Albert L.
 Peabody, Miss Amelia
 Peabody, Charles Livingston
 Peabody, Harold
 Pearson, Arthur Emmons
 Perkins, John Forbes
 Perkins, Miss Mary Ruth
 Perri, Dominic John
 Perrine, Lester
 Perry, Donald Putnam
 Perry, Lucius Manning
 Perry, Miss Margaret
 Pfeil, John S.
 Phillips, Mrs. Stephen
 Phillips, Stephen W.
 Phillips, William
 Pickman, Dudley Leavitt, Jr.
 Pierce, Mrs. Wallace L.
 Pierce, Walworth
 Pigeon, Richard
 Pond, Bremer Whidden
 Pond, Clarence Haendel
 Pond, Harvey Tolman
 Pond, Thomas Temple
 Potter, Arnold Stuart
 Powers, Mrs. George H.
 Pratt, Herbert Gale
 Pratt, Walter Merriam

Prior, Mrs. Roscoe H.
 Proctor, Mrs. Charles Anderson
 Proctor, Mrs. George Newton
 Purdy, Orville Nash
 Putnam, Miss Elizabeth
 Putnam, George

Rand, Stuart Craig
 Rawson, Miss Adelle
 Raymond, Robert Witman
 Read, Harold C.
 Redmond, Kenneth Harry
 Reilly, John Rowen
 Reilly, Russell George
 Reynolds, David S.
 Reynolds, Edward
 Reynolds, Harrison Gardner
 Richardson, John
 Richmond, Carleton Rubira
 Richmond, Harold Bours
 Richmond, Ralph Sumner
 Rittenhouse, Charles F.
 Rivinius, George Ambrose, Jr.
 Rogers, Miss Bertha Florence
 Rogers, Dudley Pickman
 Rome, Charles Abraham
 Ruel, Hubert Eugene, Jr.
 Russell, Miss Clara R.
 Russell, Richard Spofford

Saltonstall, Mrs. Eleanor
 Saltonstall, Richard
 Saval, Maurice H.
 Scharnberg, Oliver H.
 Schrafft, William Edward
 Schultz, John C.
 Schumann, Lawrence Rill
 Schumann, Mrs. Lawrence Rill
 Scully, Francis Paul
 Searle, John Endicott
 Sears, Miss Clara Endicott
 Sears, Miss Eleonora Randolph

Sears, Miss Evelyn
 Sederquist, Arthur Butman
 Selig, Harry
 Semenenko, Serge
 Sewall, Miss Jane
 Shattuck, George Cheever
 Shattuck, Henry Lee
 Shaw, Henry Southworth
 Shaw, Mrs. William
 Shepard, Frederick Johnson, Jr.
 Sherrard, Glenwood John
 Shultis, Newton
 Shuman, Edwin Arthur
 Sibley, David Frederick
 Sleeper, Stephen Westcott
 Small, Walter C.
 Smith, Christopher Carlisle
 Smith, David Lyman
 Smith, Francis Edward
 Smith, George Willard
 Smith, Graydon
 Smith, Jonathan F.
 Smith, Lester Ruthven
 Smith, Louis Carter
 Smith, Lyman Bradford
 Smith, Miss Marcia Anne
 Smith, Paul Theodore
 Smith, Richard Ilsley
 Smith, Robert Moors
 Snow, Paul Henry
 Sobin, Irving M.
 Solberg, John Chester
 Sonnabend, Abraham M.
 Spark, Dale M.
 Sparrell, William Rogerson
 Sprague, Phineas Shaw
 Stagg, Frederick Louis
 Stagg, Mrs. Frederick Louis
 Starratt, John P.
 Stearns, Foster Waterman
 Stevens, Ezra Frederick
 Stevenson, Robert Hooper
 Stevenson, William Nelson

Stevenson, Mrs. William Nelson
 Stewart, John Harold
 Stone, Malcolm Bowditch
 Stone, Stephen A.
 Storke, Harold Grey
 Sturdy, Mrs. Harry Peirce
 Sullivan, Charles Leavitt
 Sullivan, Thomas Francis
 Swan, Charles P.
 Swig, Benjamin Harrison

Taft, Edward A.
 Taylor, Amos Leavitt
 Taylor, Charles Henry
 Taylor, Myron C.
 Tenney, Mrs. Albert Ball
 Thayer, Edward C.
 Thayer, Mrs. E. R.
 Thomas, William Bessarar
 Thompson, Mrs. Elsie P.
 Thorogood, Brackett Kirkwood
 Thurber, Mrs. C. H.
 Thurmond, George Murat
 Tilton, Harry Albert
 Todd, Thomas
 Toppan, Cushing
 Tousant, Mrs. Emma Sanborn
 Tudor, Mrs. Henry D.
 Turchon, Peter
 Tyler, Daniel J., Jr.
 Tyrode, Mrs. Maurice

Underwood, Mrs. William Lyman
 Underwood, Miss Mary Robinson

Wadsworth, Eliot
 Walcott, Robert
 Walker, Joseph Timothy, Jr.
 Wallace, Robert Burns
 Walton, Mrs. David
 Warren, Joseph, Jr.
 Watkins, Edward Fleming
 Webber, John Whiting
 Weeks, Sinclair

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Welch, Francis Clark | Willard, Miss Dorothy G. |
| Welch, Robert H. W., Jr. | Willard, Raymond D. |
| Weld, Miss Anna Spalding | Willcutt, William Bacon |
| Wellington, Charles Oliver | Williams, Eugene |
| Wells, Channing M. | Williams, Holden Pierce |
| Wendell, Barrett, Jr. | Williams, L. Ware |
| Wetherbee, Winthrop, Jr. | Williams, Ralph Blake |
| Wetmore, Edward Valentine | Willing, James Robert |
| Wheatland, David Pingree | Winn, Robert Mullin |
| Wheatland, Mrs. Richard | Wise, Robert |
| Whistler, Ross | Wolcott, Oliver |
| Whitcomb, Howard | Wood, Henry Austin, Jr. |
| White, Fred Herbert | Wood, Orrin Grout |
| Whiting, Walter Rogers | Woodward, Mrs. F. H. |
| Whitney, George K. | Worcester, Thomas |
| Whitney, Richard | Worthen, Nathaniel Treat |
| Whitney, Theodore Train, Jr. | Wrenn, George L. 2nd |
| Whittemore, Donald Hollis | |
| Wilde, Mrs. Albion Dyer | Young, Roy A. |

ANNUAL MEMBERS

Adams, Miss Eleanora Dean
 Adler, Morris Harold
 Aisner, Jason A.
 Aladjem, Albert Tchelebi
 Allard, Miss Anne D.
 Amann, Rudolf
 Amory, Roger
 Anderson, George L.
 Anderson, Harry Gray, Jr.
 Aphorp, Mrs. Leonard Foster
 Archibald, Frank Rorke
 Armes, Henry Lyman
 Atkinson, John B.
 Attridge, Walter Seaburn, Sr.
 Atwood, Joseph
 Aubrey, B. Alfred
 Audella, Miss Helen Dodge
 Averill, Charles
 Ayer, James B.
 Ayer, Mrs. James B.

Babcock, Sumner Hovey
 Babson, Francis M.
 Bachrach, Louis Fabian
 Bacon, Charles Edward
 Bacon, James Frederick
 Badger, Mrs. Theodore L.
 Badger, Walter Irving, Jr.
 Bagley, James E. Jr.
 Bagley, Ralph Richard
 Baker, Talbot
 Balch, Franklin Greene
 Baldwin, Francis T.
 Baldwin, Henry Sill
 Baldwin, Robert
 Bangs, James Outram
 Banks, Talcott Miner, Jr.
 Barker, B. Devereau
 Barnes, Clarence Alfred
 Barnes, William Sprague

Barry, John
 Barry, Robert Patrick
 Bartlett, Charles William
 Bartlett, Fred A.
 Bartlett, Nelson S., Jr.
 Bartlett, Howard Irwin
 Bartol, Mrs. John W.
 Bateman, Charles J., Jr.
 Baxter, William L.
 Baybutt, John S.
 Bayley, James Cushing, Jr.
 Baylies, George Upham
 Baylor, Mrs. Armistead K.
 Beal, Ronald D.
 Beale, John Carver
 Bell, Mrs. Arthur W.
 Benner, Miss Frances Z. T.
 Bentley, George William
 Berg, J. Emmanuel
 Bernat, Paul
 Berry, George William
 Best, William Hall
 Bierer, John M.
 Bigelow, Chandler
 Bill, Miss Pauline
 Bingham, Mrs. Rutherford
 Bird, Reginald W.
 Black, S. Bruce
 Black, Mrs. Taylor
 Blake, Harry John
 Blake, Maurice Cary
 Blake, William J.
 Blanchard, Charles Barnes
 Blessington, Robert F.
 Bliss, Frederick W.
 Blossom, David Moseley
 Boas, Robert Waldo
 Bogardus, Frederic Ruthven
 Borden, Walter Eugene
 Bosson, Mrs. Campbell

* Botsford, Thomas Winston
 Bourne, Miss Gertrude Beals
 Bourne, William Nettleton
 Boyd, Robert Moore
 Bradlee, Mrs. Louise Gardner
 Branch, Claude Raymond
 Breau, Robert Francis
 Brehaut, Ellerton James
 Brennan, William Patrick
 Brewer, Edward Slocum
 Brewer, Mrs. Robert D.
 Brickley, Bartholomew A.
 Brightman, Julian O.
 Brin, Alexander
 Brooks, Edwin Deering
 Brooks, Edwin Deering, Jr.
 Brooks, Mrs. Walter Denison
 Brown, Miss Alice Morehead
 Brown, Mrs. Edwin P.
 Brown, Miss Elizabeth Lyman
 Bryan, Frederick Cyril
 Bryant, Gordon Whitman
 Buck, Robert William
 Buckley, Joseph D.
 Bugbee, Harold
 Bulfinch, Francis Vaughan
 Bullard, Paul Revere
 Bump, Mrs. Frances I.
 Bump, William Nelson
 Bunker, Philip Hackett
 Burdakin, Miss Lillian
 Burkard, Ralph Frederick
 Burt, Mrs. F. Allen
 Byrne, John B.
 Cabot, Chilton R.
 Cabot, Mrs. Samuel
 Caiger, Edward Bailey
 Calder, Philip Raymond
 Calder, Walter Lyman
 Cameron, Donald F.
 Campbell, Franklin Edward
 Carnes, Harold Arthur

Carpenter, Albert Edward
 Carr, John P.
 Carstensen, Hans Louis
 Carter, Miss Anne Shaw
 Carter, Miss Ruth Noella
 Carter, William Joseph
 Case, Harold C.
 Casson, A. B.
 Cate, Henry Francis, Jr.
 Chapman, Earl M.
 Chapman, Richard Palmer
 Charles, Buchanan
 Chase, Ernest Dudley
 Chase, John Peirce
 Chipman, John Hale III
 Church, Frederic Cameron, Jr.
 Claflin, Mrs. William H. Jr.
 Clark, Philip M.
 Clark, Robert Jones
 Clark, Stanley Edwin
 Clarke, James F.
 Clayton, C. Comstock
 Clough, Mrs. Alice S.
 Cobb, Charles Kane
 Cochrane, Alexander
 Cochrane, Miss Mary McKay
 Codman, John
 Coffin, John Ruskin
 Cole, C. Stewart
 Cole, Howard Ware
 Coleman, Mrs. Maria Louise
 Colony, Horatio
 Colton, Mrs. Edward Swift, Jr.
 Conlan, Joseph Fraser
 Conn, F. Earl
 Connors, Charles A.
 Converse, Frank L.
 Coolidge, Thomas Jefferson
 Cope, Mrs. Arthur C.
 Copeland, Richard
 Costello, J. J.
 Cox, Mrs. Gardner
 Coyle, Philip E.
 Crehore, Morton S.

Crehore, Mrs. Morton S.
 Crocker, U. Haskell
 Crosby, Edward J.
 Cross, Miss Frances D.
 Crowell, Frank Edwin
 Cumings, Paul
 Curtis, Laurence, 2nd
 Curtis, Louis
 Cushing, George Marston, Jr.
 Cushman, Leonard
 Cutler, Miss Anna Williams
 Cutler, Robert

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1955

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Felton, W. Sidney, Mar. 16	Stimson, Mrs. Frederic J., Nov. 17
Forbes, Allan, July 9	Tobey, Walter P., Aug. 9
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Post Office, Boston, Mass.

THE FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING IN BOSTON, 1872, IN WHICH THE POSTOFFICE WAS HOUSED.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
The Bostonian Society

Annual Meeting, January 15, 1957



BOSTON
OLD STATE HOUSE
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY

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ANNUAL MEETING

The seventy-sixth Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society, of which due notice had been given, was held in Wilder Hall, 9 Ashburton Place, on Tuesday, January 15, 1957 at 2:30 p.m. with President Pond presiding. Sub-zero reduced the attendance.

The reading of the records of last meeting were omitted.

The reading of the reports of the Directors, the Clerk, the Treasurer, the Committee on the Library, and the Committee on the Rooms were now in order, but in view of the fact that they would soon appear in full and in printed form, the President with the consent of those present, dispensed with them, that we might hasten along to the talks announced in the notice of the meeting.

Voted that the reports be printed in full with other proceedings of the meeting, together with such paper or papers as the Committee on Publications might deem advisable, for the usual distribution to members.

The Clerk then read the report of Mr. Walter I. Badger, Jr., Chairman of Nominating Committee, placing in nomination for officers for 1957, the following: Clerk, James L. Bruce, Treasurer, William B. Osgood, Directors, Ralph M. Eastman, Charles H. Taylor, T. Temple Pond, Mark Bortman, John C. Kiley, Jr., Richard F. Lufkin, Augustus P. Loring, Charles F. Nettle-ship, Jr., and William B. Osgood. Other members of the committee were Nathaniel T. Worthen, Rhodes A. Garrison, Miss Ruth N. Carter and John G. Weld.

A call for other nominations was made but none were offered and it was voted that the nominations close and that the Clerk cast one ballot for the nominees of the committee. As the vote was unanimous the Clerk did accordingly and the President declared that the nominees

as above were duly elected.

Attention was called to the Massachusetts House Bill 143 based on the petition of the Children of the American Revolution, by Mrs. George C. Houser, state chairman, that the month of February be designated as American history month and it was voted to endorse the bill.

In introducing the speaker, the President said that inasmuch as there were misstatements and confusion on the question of the proposed restoration of old buildings and the erection of another Federal building, he was much pleased to be able to present those who could speak with authority on the subject, "Future Plans for Historic Boston".

The first speaker was Mr. Arthur J. Gartland, Chairman of the Citizens Committee on the New Federal Building in Boston.

The speaker said the plan involved the sharing of the expense of such a building by the Federal government and the City and would be leased to the former and thus bring revenue to the City and also add to its revenue buildings which no doubt would follow in the area. The proposed site was in the neighborhood of Dock Square and northward.

Mr. Charles H. Watkins, Vice Chairman of the Boston National Historic Sites Commission, speaking in the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Mark Bortman, said that among the buildings being considered on the question of restoration were the Old State House, Old North Church, Old South Church, King's Chapel, the Royall House, the Shirley Eustace House, the Ebenezer Hancock House, Faneuil Hall, and Christ Church, Cambridge. The purpose, of course, being the saving of these historic places for future generations.

The last speaker was Mr. Edwin W. Small, historian of the Sites Commission. Mr. Small called attention to the fact that some of the buildings which the commission

had under consideration were in the area being considered for the new Federal building. The Commission had what Mr. Small designated as three problems:

1. Buildings that have a survival value, such as the Old State House.
2. Buildings of historical value that are no longer in existence which should have tablets on the sites or otherwise noted.
3. Working with historical groups such as historical societies which are giving out information.

Following adjournment tea was served.

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk*

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

To the Members of the Bostonian Society:

Your Board of Directors held nine meetings during the year and transacted all necessary business on behalf of the Society.

The Board has been working with the officials of the City of Boston and the U. S. Commission on Historic Sites with the idea and the common cause of bringing the physical condition of the Old State House to a point where it should be as the most important building in America of the period 1760-1776. The City of Boston owns the building and is responsible for its maintenance and repairs. Under Mayor Hynes' direction, an extensive program of repairs, repainting and rewiring has been undertaken through Assistant Commissioner Donovan.

There have been many letters to the press on the question of the nature of the repairs and changes but the overall answer is that competent architects and research historians are using their best efforts to have the building appear as nearly as possible as it did in the period 1760-1776. The clock which has been removed was placed there in 1831, long after the building had been given up

as a seat of government. The idea of using a sun dial is far more appropriate and is a restoration. A full report of repairs, changes and developments will be written when the project is completed.

The Society has lived within its income during the past year but needs more members and more funds to expand its activities.

The Directors have established a definite policy of lending historic items wherever possible. It is far better to have our collections on view than stored away for years at a time. We have entered into an agreement with the Peabody Museum of Salem whereby we have put all our marine collection in its hands on a permanent loan basis. The Peabody Museum will arrange exhibits at varying times in our Marine Room. It has a highly trained staff which can catalogue and care for our marine collection and make it more valuable and attractive to scholars and the general public alike.

During the past year we have loaned objects to the American Women in Radio and Television for their annual convention and the Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Company. We stand ready to make loans to any responsible organization to aid in the appreciation of our American heritage.

Our membership stands at the end of the year at 582 Life and 713 Annual Members. Since this is the only historical society dedicated to Boston, its history and the preservation of its historical site, it would seem that with a population of the size of ours and the importance of its existence that more people would join our ranks. They would be more than welcome. There is much to be done and willing and interested participants are needed to carry on the great traditions of our city.

Respectfully submitted,

T. TEMPLE POND, *President*

REPORT OF THE CLERK

To the Members of the Bostonian Society:

An important item in the report of the Clerk is the meetings of the Society and there seems to be more reason for it than usual this year. A number of inquiries have been received regarding them based on a lack of notices of meetings.

The attendance has dropped from 40 to 50 of a few years ago to 15 or 20 today. Those who were at the Annual Meeting last year will recall that our By-Laws were amended so that instead of eight meetings a year the number should be at the discretion of the Directors, who will provide as many as the attendance justifies. The cost of holding a meeting is about \$125.00 and it seemed wise to allow this item in our budget to accumulate so as to enable us to hold fewer meetings of a different and better character.

Other organizations face the same problem. Today a man can sit in his easy chair at home, turn a button and get lectures, drama, music, etc., and may well say to himself, why should I go out? The answer must be somewhere in the realm of things not provided by radio and television, such as refreshments, sociability and outstanding speakers who do not regularly lend themselves to popular ways marked by antennas. It is hard to escape the conclusion that it is a reflection on societies organized for literary purposes.

As you are now aware we are trying out the sociability feature at this our Annual Meeting and it will be interesting to compare the number with that of the average attendance at Annual Meetings.

But three meetings were held during the year: the Annual Meeting of Jan. 17, when our Vice-President,

Mr. Richard F. Lufkin, gave an illustrated talk on "People and Places in Old Boston", the meeting of April 17th when Miss Ruth N. Carter read a paper on "A History of the Boston Postoffice," which will appear in the Proceedings for 1957, and our joint meeting with the New England Historic Genealogical Society, when Mr. Richard B. K. McLanathan, of the Museum of Fine Arts gave an address on "Comparison of 18th Century Arts in England and America".

Notwithstanding the reconstruction work that is being done here, this was a banner year in attendance, perhaps the greatest we have ever had, certainly it was for the years of which the Clerk is acquainted. The number approaches 40,000, 39,919 as compared with 32,924 last year.

Acquisitions received during the year will appear in the Proceedings, but mention might be made of the fact that we have been offered an oil portrait of Benjamin Seaver, Mayor of Boston 1852-1853. The offer has been accepted and we expect to receive the portrait in due time. This comes to us as the gift of Charles B. Blanchard of Brookline.

As a matter of record, it should be added that Donald Richard Ignatius Friary of the Boston Latin School read from the balcony of the Old State House, as many of his predecessors have done, the Declaration of Independence on the occasion of the City of Boston's celebration of July 4th. He was introduced by Mayor John B. Hynes. The note of the Christmas season was made as usual by candles in our windows and a Christmas tree on the balcony.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY
BALANCE SHEET — DECEMBER 31, 1956

ASSETS

		Exhibit A
Fund assets:		
Bonds, at cost (market value \$90,573), Schedule A-1		\$101,932.30
Stocks, at cost (market value \$275,175), Schedule A-1 ..		112,246.93
Savings bank deposits, Schedule A-1		5,326.68
Cash in bank and on hand	\$27,685.41	
Less: Amount withheld for social security and income taxes	181.78	27,503.63
Total Fund Assets		<u>\$247,009.44</u>

FUNDS

Funds, Schedule A-2:		
Life memberships	\$ 68,614.16	
Gifts and bequests, restricted	37,357.96	
Unrestricted funds	141,037.32	
Total Funds		<u>\$247,009.44</u>

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE — EXHIBIT B

Year Ended December 31, 1956

Income:		
Interest on bonds, Schedule A-1	\$ 3,823.15	
Dividends on stocks, Schedule A-1	10,326.20	
Savings bank interest, Schedule A-1	159.76	
Annual dues	3,435.00	
Commonwealth of Massachusetts	1,500.00	
Sales of souvenirs	848.02	
Donations	758.25	
Sale of special publications	12.00	
Miscellaneous income	250.00	
Total income		\$ 21,117.88
Expense:		
Salaries	\$11,138.35	
Publication of proceedings of Society	2,342.63	
Rooms maintenance	1,711.54	
Stationery, printing, and postage	902.00	
Insurance	668.63	
Accounting and auditing service	240.00	
Meetings and special exhibits	138.35	
Pay roll taxes	218.17	
Miscellaneous	529.19	
Membership drive	26.50	
Library	18.75	
Rent	100.00	
Portion of income of Francis E. and Cora Smith Fund used to purchase life membership for winner of Colonel Thomas F. Sullivan Good Citizen Prize	50.00	
Restoration expense	143.50	
Total expense		18,227.61
Excess of Income over Expense, Schedule A-2		<u>\$ 2,889.77</u>

INVESTMENTS — SCHEDULE A-1
December 31, 1936

Par Value	BONDS	Rate	Maturity	Book Value	Market Value	Income Received
\$ 5,000	American & Foreign Power Co., Debs.	5 %	3/1/1938	\$ 4,361.33	\$ 4,100	\$ 450.00
5,000	Celanese Corporation of America, Debs.	5 %	10/1/1935	5,286.23	4,100	150.00
5,000	Central Maine Power Co., 1st & Gen'l Mtge., Ser. C ...	3 3/4	4/1/1935	5,075.00	4,200	168.75
5,000	Cities Service Co., S. F. Debs.	3 3/4	1/1/1937	4,779.08	4,206	150.00
5,000	Edison Electric Power Co., 1st Mtge.	3 3/4	5/1/1935	5,175.00	4,450	168.75
5,000	General Electric Co., 1st Mtge.	3 3/4	5/1/1935	5,237.50	4,650	175.00
5,000	Jersey Central Power & Light Co., 1st Mtge. ...	3 3/4	11/1/1935	5,000.00	4,375	168.75
5,000	Long Island Lighting Co., 1st Mtge., Ser. H ...	4 1/4	1/1/1939	2,231.34	1,333	106.25
2,500	Missouri Pacific R. R. Co., 1st B ...	4 1/4	1/1/1939	2,231.34	1,333	106.25
2,500	Missouri Pacific R. R. Co., 1st C ...	4 1/4	6/1/1935	2,091.01	2,008	90.00
2,500	Missouri Pacific R. R. Co., The, Gen'l A ...	2 1/2	4/1/1931	4,993.40	4,650	143.75
2,500	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., Debs.	2 1/2	4/1/1931	4,387.50	4,725	125.00
5,000	Shell Union Oil Corp., Debs.	2 1/2	9/1/1935	5,136.55	4,600	150.00
5,000	Southern California Edison Co., Ltd., 1st Mtge. & Ref.	3	3/1/1937	4,020.92	3,770	180.00
4,000	Southern Pacific Co., 1st Mtge., Ser. A ...	4 1/2	5/1/1931	6,138.10	5,720	250.00
6,000	Southern Pacific Co., Gold Bonds ...	4 1/2	5/1/1931	6,138.10	5,720	250.00
8,000	Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., 1st Mtge.	3 1/2	12/15/1937/68	1,000.00	896	25.00
1,000	United States Treasury ...	2 1/2	3/15/1936/71	5,000.00	4,425	125.00
5,000	United States Treasury ...	2 1/2	6/15/1936/71	2,903.94	1,755	50.00
2,000	United States Treasury ...	2 1/2	6/15/1937/72	5,120.31	4,381	125.00
5,000	United States Savings, Ser. G ...	2 1/2	3/1/1938	5,000.00	4,910	125.00
5,000	United States Savings, Ser. H ...	2 1/2	6/1/1934	5,325.00	4,890	175.00
5,000	Washington Water Power Co., The, 1st Mtge. ...	3 1/2	10/1/1939	2,962.50	2,850	120.00
3,000	Western Maryland Ry. Co., Gen'l Mtge., Ser. A ...	4				
<u>\$101,000</u>	Total Bonds, Exhibit A			<u>\$101,932.30</u>	<u>\$90,573</u>	<u>\$3,427.50</u>
	Interest received on bonds sold or matured, Schedule A-1-a					400.65
	Total Income from Bonds, Exhibit B					<u>\$3,828.15</u>

INVESTMENTS — SCHEDULE A-1 (Concluded)
December 31, 1936

Number of Shares		STOCKS		Income Received
		Book Value	Market Value	
100	Abbott Laboratories	\$ 4,755.10	\$ 3,563	\$ 180.00
100	Aetna Insurance Co.	5,900.00	6,075	260.00
155	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	8,426.50	9,426	460.00
500	Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.	3,490.09	13,125	800.00
2	Christiana Securities Co.	5,524.00	26,500	370.00
200	Consolidated Natural Gas Co.	5,847.13	8,700	300.00
200	Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co.	5,129.80	7,935	400.00
200	First National Bank of Boston, The	5,016.88	18,075	394.95
300	General Electric Co.	3,989.25	3,988	600.00
100	Home Insurance Co.	2,899.55	5,600	200.00
200	Indianapolis Power & Light Co.	8,812.77	34,200	285.00
360	Insurance Company of North America	5,572.37	21,150	825.00
200	International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd.	5,241.98	9,365	750.00
300	Merck & Co., Inc.	4,482.16	10,625	196.25
150	Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co.	4,482.16	4,556	270.00
150	Niagara Mohawk Power Corp.	3,788.32	4,200	225.00
100	Norfolk & Western Ry. Co.	5,033.68	8,200	485.00
100	Phillips Petroleum Co.	4,972.90	15,975	480.00
300	Southern California Edison Co.	3,464.85	4,550	240.00
600	Standard Oil Company of New Jersey	3,163.61	35,250	1,260.00
100	Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.	4,105.43	11,575	315.00
100	United Fruit Co.	4,382.07	4,438	300.00
	Total Stocks, Exhibit A	<u>\$112,216.93</u>	<u>\$275,175</u>	
	Total Income from Stocks, Exhibit B			<u>\$10,326.20</u>
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS				
	Franklin Savings Bank, pass book No. 99373	\$ 2,790.01		\$ 81.60
	Franklin Savings Bank, pass book No. 194780	1,566.86		71.16
	Franklin Savings Bank, pass book No. 200311	1,950.86		30.60
	Total Savings Bank Deposits, Exhibit A	<u>\$ 5,306.58</u>		
	Total Income from Savings Bank Deposits, Exhibit B			<u>\$ 159.75</u>

Changes in Investments—Schedule A-1-a
Year Ended December 31, 1956
SALES OR DISPOSALS

Per Value	Book Value	Proceeds	Profit or (Loss)	Income Received
BONDS				
Baltimore & Ohio R. Co. The, Ref. & Gen'l Migs, Ser. M, 5%, 3/1/1956	\$ 4,974.10	\$ 5,050.00	\$75.90	\$225.00
Bancor & Arrostook R. R. Co., 1st Migs, Conv, 4½%, 7/1/1976	5,163.60	5,137.50	(26.10)	150.65
Missouri Pacific R. R. Co., 1st & Ref., Ser. F, 5%, 3/1/1977 (Exchange)	4,613.43	4,613.48		
United States Savings, Ser. G, 2½%, 11/1/1956	1,000.00	1,000.00		25.00
Total Sales or Disposals	<u>\$15,751.18</u>	<u>\$15,800.98</u>	<u>\$49.80</u>	<u>\$400.65</u>

PURCHASES AND ACQUISITIONS

Per Value	Book Value
BONDS	
Missouri Pacific R. R. Co., 1st B, 4½%, 1/1/1990	\$ 2,281.84
Missouri Pacific R. R. Co., 1st C, 4½%, 1/1/2005	2,367.94
• Received in exchange for \$5,000 Missouri Pacific R. R. Co., 1st & Ref., Ser. F, 5%, 3/1/1997. Also received \$64.60 in cash.	
Total Bond Purchases and Acquisitions	<u>\$ 4,548.88</u>

STOCKS

Number of Shares	Book Value
STOCKS	
American Telephone & Telegraph Co. (50 rights exercised)	\$ 500.00
Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. acquired in 5 for 1 split	
Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co. acquired in 2 for 1 split	
Insurance Company of North America acquired in 20% stock dividend	
Mine Safety Appliance & Mfg. Co. acquired in 2 for 1 split	
Phillips Petroleum Co. acquired in 2 for 1 split	
Standard Oil Company of New Jersey acquired in 3 for 1 split	
Total Stock Purchases and Acquisitions	<u>\$ 500.00</u>
Total Purchases and Acquisitions	<u>\$ 5,048.88</u>

Changes in Funds — Schedule A-2

Year Ended December 31, 1956

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

Balance, January 1, 1956		\$ 68,400.29
Add: 4 Life memberships at \$50.00 each	\$ 200.00	
Allocation of gain on disposal of investments	13.87	213.87
Balance, December 31, 1956, Exhibit A		<u>\$ 68,614.16</u>

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS, RESTRICTED

Balance, January 1, 1956		\$ 37,202.58
Add: Distribution made by New England Trust Company to James Lyman Whitney Library Fund	\$ 147.73	
Allocation of gain on disposal of investments	7.65	155.38
Balance, December 31, 1956, Exhibit A		<u>\$ 37,357.96</u>

Made up of:

Jacob Bancroft Bequest	\$ 1,500.00
Boston Memorial Association	1,179.51
George T. Croft Bequest	1,000.00
James F. Hunnewell Memorial	1,000.00
Laura N. Marrs Bequest	15,000.00
Samuel E. Sawyer Bequest	4,610.87
Gift from Francis E. and Elsie Cora Smith	1,000.00
Fanny M. Stockford Bequest	4,273.34
Gift from Annie Lane Burr Trust	1,000.00
James Lyman Whitney Library Fund	3,745.88
	<u>\$34,309.60</u>
Add: Accumulated gains on disposal of investments	3,048.36
	<u>\$37,357.96</u>

UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

Balance, January 1, 1956		\$138,119.27
Add: Excess of income over expense, Exhibit B	\$ 2,889.77	
Allocation of gain on disposal of investments	28.28	2,918.05
Balance, December 31, 1956, Exhibit A		<u>\$141,037.32</u>

Unrestricted funds include the following gifts and bequests:

Robert C. Billings Bequest	\$ 3,000.00
Elizabeth B. Brown Bequest	500.00
Edward I. Browne Bequest	1,000.00
George O. Carpenter Bequest	1,000.00
William O. Comstock Bequest	500.00
Henry W. Cunningham Gift	1,000.00
Benjamin H. Dewing Memorial	100.00
John W. Farwell Gift	1,500.00
John W. Farwell Bequest	3,000.00
Curtis Guild Memorial	1,000.00
Courtenay Guild Gift	1,000.00
Courtenay Guild Bequest	10,000.00
Estate of Sarah L. Guild	5,000.00
Susan Minns Bequest	25,000.00
Grenville H. Norcross Gift	1,000.00
Grenville H. Norcross Bequest	25,000.00
Lucy A. Norcross Centennial Memorial	1,000.00
Otis Norcross Centennial Memorial	1,000.00
Catherine P. Perkins Bequest	4,000.00
Caroline F. Sanborn Bequest	2,000.00
Alice E. Salas Bequest	2,000.00
Joseph H. Stickney Bequest	1,000.00
Joseph C. Storey Bequest	2,000.00
William B. Trask Bequest	500.00
Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., Bequest	3,000.00
Anonymous	540.00

Respectfully Submitted, WILLIAM B. OSGOOD, *Treasurer*

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITORS

To the Officers and Directors of The Bostonian Society:

We have prepared from the financial books and records of The Bostonian Society, which we have kept during the year 1956, the accompanying exhibits and schedules.

We have certified cash balances and investments by direct correspondence with the banks, have accounted for all income due from investments during the year, have traced all recorded income to the bank account, and have examined vouchers or cancelled checks for disbursements.

In our opinion, the accompanying statements present fairly the financial condition of the Society at December 31, 1956, and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

CHARLES F. RITTENHOUSE & COMPANY

Certified Public Accountants

Boston, Massachusetts

February 4, 1957

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ROOMS

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

The year 1956 marks the beginning of a new era for the collections at the Old State House. It has been recognized that the present condition and display of the collections leaves much to be desired. Accordingly, the Committee has been at work during the past year on plans for a rejuvenation.

A survey of our displays reveals certain rather definite deficiencies. There is no continuity between one display case and another, and the variety of subjects appearing together in one case is confusing. This situation is aggravated by the lack of information regarding the contents of the cases. Pictures on the walls have little relationship with the other subjects in the room, or with each other. The quality of some parts of the collection is questioned, and considering the vast amount of really excellent material which the Society owns, it appears unfortunate to use space for the second rate.

Obviously, from a practical point of view, we cannot attack the whole problem all at once, and even if we wanted to, the lack of financial resources and qualified personnel would prevent it. Therefore, as a start, three specific projects have been selected and work has been commenced in these directions:

1. To reduce the amount of dust which permeates the building. A coal furnace and an inefficient cleaning system are the principal hurdles in this problem. We are currently negotiating with the City of Boston to replace the coal furnace with either Edison steam heat or an oil furnace. Several commercial cleaning firms have been investigated and interviewed, and there is every prospect that one will be hired early in 1957 to replace the individual cleaner who now works for us on a part-time basis.

2. To provide a first-rate display on the history of Boston from 1625 to 1795, and especially on the fifty-year period leading up to the Revolution, during which time the Old State House played an important role. The Council Chamber and the two anterooms connecting with it have been selected as the area for this display, and the City of Boston has promised to pay for part or all of the costs of painting these three rooms, with the work starting in January. Mrs. Susan Higginson Nash, an expert in colonial interiors, has been engaged by the Committee to select the colors and will supervise the painting work. The unattractive modern lighting fixtures in the three rooms have been removed, and in the two anterooms chandeliers of a design contemporary with the period have been purchased and hung. Special care will be taken in the selecting, arranging, and labeling of the objects and pictures to be placed in these rooms.

3. To provide a first-rate display on the maritime history of Boston. Last summer, for the first time in many years, the front door of the Old State House opening out of the Marine Room onto Washington Street stood open. The extent of the interest shown in our ship models and paintings, and the value of this collection, has prompted the Committee to action in rejuvenating this room. Expert assistance was required and for this we have turned to the very best, the Peabody Museum in Salem. A subcommittee consisting of members of both organizations was formed and plans were drawn up during the summer for this joint operation. On November 1 the Marine Room was closed, and since that time Mr. Ernest Dodge, Director of the Peabody Museum, Mr. Marion Brewington, Assistant Director of the Peabody Museum, and Mr. Osgood Williams, Honorary Curator of Steamship History of the Peabody

Museum, and Mr. Ebenezer Gay, Executive Officer of the Boston Athenaeum, have been doing yeoman work in implementing these plans. By next summer, when the front door is again open, it is expected that the visitor will see a really impressive exhibit.

These projects are only the start. As they are completed, other plans now under consideration will be put into effect. It is hoped that as many members of the Society as possible will visit the Old State House from time to time to watch the progress and to make suggestions to the Committee. All of us should be very proud of this building, and the collections which it contains and, in turn, it is up to all of us to see that they receive the very best attention possible.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM B. OSGOOD,
for the *Committee on the Rooms*

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

Our library continues to be used as a clearing house for inquirers from every corner of the nation. Nearly every week information is requested not only by research scholars and newspaper writers but by school children and those who are interested in our history for a variety of reasons. Mr. Bruce, with his tremendous knowledge of the subject of the history of Boston, can and does answer most of the questions or sends the proper reference to the source of inquiry.

Our collection covers every phase of the history of Boston, political, military or social. Among the collec-

tions that the membership may be unaware of are: sheet music written by Bostonians and for Boston organizations and events; a very great collection of autographs and documents; a collection of dinner menus dating back to the early 1800's; a collection of sailing cards of maritime advertisements; and, thousands of photographs of early Boston. If any question on the history of our city perplexes a member, it is the earnest hope of the committee that he will seek the answer at the library of the Bostonian Society.

We are indebted to Mr. W. Davis Taylor for his gift of sixty volumes which constitute a valuable addition to our library. We thank Mr. E. Kent Swift for the Genealogies of the Whiting family and the Swift family. Charles H. Taylor presented Elias Boudinot's "Journey to Boston in 1809". John G. Weld gave the library Samuel E. Morison's "Maritime History of Massachusetts" and "Sail and Steam along the Maine Coast" by Vincent Short and Edwin Sears. The State Library gave "Location of Public Records in 1885."

Other gifts were:

"Historical Data on Counties, Cities and Towns in 1948" from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; "Journals, House of Representatives of Massachusetts", volume 31 and "Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society" volume 69 from the Society; Allan Forbes, a booklet by Walter M. Whitehill and "Pilots and Pilot Boats of Boston Harbor" from Second Bank-State Street Trust Company; "Pathfinder Railroad Guide" in 1849 from Charles E. Colton; Address of Dag Hammarskjöld on Civil Rights (International) from Colonial Williamsburg.

Acquired by purchase: "Boston Postal Markings" by Maurice C. Blake.

It is the hope and the purpose of the library to have any and all items on hand to give the public and the mem-

bership authoritative information on every phase of the history of Boston.

Respectfully submitted,

T. TEMPLE POND,
for the *Committee on the Library*

ADDITIONS TO COLLECTIONS

Photograph—Odenwald's Cobble Shop on Chestnut Street from Arthur A. Shurtcliff.

Program of dedication of the Tyler School from Kenneth Hutchins.

Twenty-five photographs of Boston from Second Bank-State Street Trust Company.

Album of photographs of prominent people from Augustus P. Loring.

Notice of meeting of the Washington Society, Sept. 13, 1813; State bank rule on notes discounted on securities, 1873; Notice of Whig town committee meeting, Charlestown, 1844 from Alfred Jones.

Large map of Boston and vicinity; Silk bag with picture of Exchange Coffee House and Faneuil Hall from William C. Waters.

Key to picture of the Boston Bar Association, 1907 from Stoughton Bell.

Decca record of chantee songs by Burl Ives from Richard F. Lufkin.

Sixty books on various subjects, mostly historical from W. Davis Taylor.

TO OUR MEMBERS

An organization such as ours, which is charged with the continuing responsibility of preserving historical material concerning our city down through the years, must, of course, maintain financial stability in order to be successful in its aims.

The quickest way to achieve this is through gifts or bequests of money or securities. The surest way is by attracting a constant stream of new members to our rolls. Members join, perform their parts and then move off, making it necessary for us to encourage others to replace them.

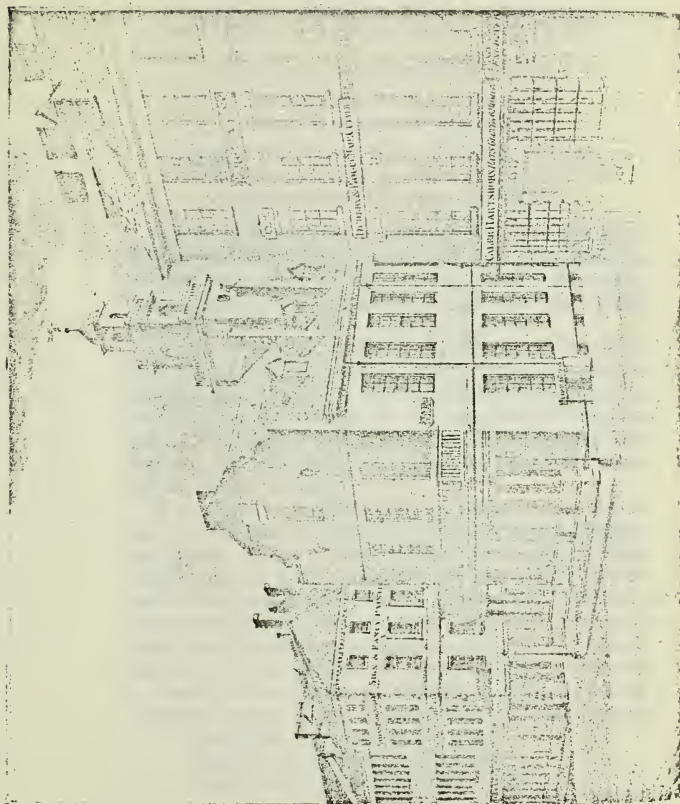
Our Society has had for years a most effective method of enabling members to help in adding to our numbers. It is simple and does not entail the time and effort involved in personal solicitation. All a member has to do to be a real factor in the continuation of our growth and effectiveness is to jot down the names and addresses of friends and acquaintances (men or women) who, it is thought, can spare the \$5.00 annual dues and who would be sympathetic to the purposes of the Society. A look at the list of members printed in the Annual "Proceedings," usually suggests names of others who should be invited. On receipt of your list, the clerk of the Society, will check them against our current records and if not already members, or recently invited, will send to each one the attractive, interesting and dignified invitation to join with us. The invitation goes out from our Membership Committee and the name of the person who suggested the name is not mentioned. Nothing could be much simpler or more effective.

Will you please take this easy way of helping forward the best interests of the Society? You may rest assured that your cooperation will be greatly appreciated and you will be qualifying as a constructive member of a group which we believe is doing a wholesome work for our community.

Sincerely,

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

by Ralph M. Eastman, Chairman



THE PURITAN POST

A history of the Postoffice in Boston

By MISS RUTH N. CARTER
Secretary of the Boston Philatelic Society

*A paper read in the Council Chamber of the
Old State House at a Meeting of the
Bostonian Society, April 17, 1956**

Our story starts over three hundred years ago when Boston was practically an island with only a narrow strip of land to connect it with the mainland. Naturally, correspondence was principally to and from the mother country.

In the early days, letters were usually entrusted to Captains of private vessels. The practice was for sea captains who intended a trip to America to give public notice and to place a bag for the reception of letters in one of the English Coffee Houses. On the day of sailing, the bag was closed and taken on board the vessel bound for the colonies.

It was here in America that the scheme failed for no one was charged with the duty of receiving or distributing letters. When a vessel arrived from England, many people came on board to inquire for mail and any letters not thus delivered were taken to a tavern near the wharf where they lay on a table to be fingered over and speculated upon by lunchers and idlers until they were finally called for by the persons for whom they were intended.

And so, on the 5th day of November, 1639, the Massachusetts General Court published the following order:

"It is ordered that notice bee given
that Richard Fairbanks, his house in
Boston is the place appointed for all

*Photographs by Willard D. Coffin

letters, which are brought from beyond the seas or are to be sent thither, are to bee brought to him and hee is to take care, that they are delivered, or sent, according to their directions, and hee is allowed for every such letter one penny and must answer all miscarriages through his owne neglect in this kind; provided that no man shall be compelled to bring his letters thither except he please."

Thus Massachusetts was the first of the Colonial Governments to do something about the exchange of correspondence between Old and New England. This action of Massachusetts so early in the history of the Colonies is full of interest; first, because it provided for the distribution of foreign, not domestic, letters; and second, because the center was arranged solely as a matter of convenience. There was no attempt at compulsion, no requirement that the letters be delivered at the office established, and no prohibition against individuals handling their letters any other way.

The choice of the Fairbanks Tavern was a wise one, for it was located near the "Long Wharfe" at the head of King Street (now State Street) and was practically a public institution and social center. It was located on Cornhill (now Washington Street) at what is now 244 Washington Street and the site is marked by a tablet. In those days the harbor came up to Dock Square where the Town Dock was located, and to Mackerel Lane (now Kilby Street), so the vessels could easily be seen from the windows of the tavern.

The only description of the Fairbanks Tavern is in a deed when Richard Fairbanks sold the place to Robert Turner. The property is described as a "dwelling house, garden and yard". The sale took place in 1652. Probably the ground extended through to Pudding Lane (now Devonshire Street).

By 1673 it seemed that communication overland had become sufficiently common so that some provision should be made for it. Accordingly, on January 1, 1673, the following order of the General Court was published:

"Whereas the publicke occasions of the country do frequently require that messengers be sent post, and as yet no stated allowance in such cases, it is ordered by the Court and the authority thereof that henceforth each person so sent upon the publicke service of the country shall be allowed by the Treasurer at the rate of three pence per mile to the place to which he is sent, in money, as satisfaction for the expense of horse and man, and no innholder shall take of any such messenger or others travelling upon the publicke service more than two shillings a bushel and four pence for hay, day and night."

On January 22, 1673, Governor Lovelace of New York dispatched the first post rider to Boston. His route was along the Long Island shore to New Haven, then north to Springfield and east to Boston. He followed the old Indian trails and two weeks later rode over the narrow neck of land through Roxbury into Boston. This service was short-lived for less than seven months later, the Dutch re-captured New York. King Philip's war came in 1675 and it was not until 1685 that Governor Dongan re-established the route from New York to Boston.

Meanwhile, the merchants of Boston filed a petition complaining that "Many times the letters imported are thrown upon the Exchange so that whoever will may take them up; no person (without some satisfaction) being willing to trouble their houses therewith, so that letters of great moment are frequently lost". Doubtless the fact that appeals for subscriptions to Harvard College were among the missing mail had much to do with the complaint. Accordingly, on December 28, 1677,

the General Court appointed John Hayward, Scrivener, as postmaster. His office was in a little room about five by seven feet in his house in Condit Street (now North Street). This was not far from the Town Dock.

On February 17, 1692 Thomas Neale was granted a Royal Patent for 21 years to maintain postal facilities in the British Colonies, on the Islands and Mainland of America. Andrew Hamilton was selected as Postmaster General of the Colonies, but stayed in England. Richard Wilkins was Postmaster in Boston until 1693. At that time Duncan Campbell was appointed to succeed him. He died in 1702 and was succeeded by John Campbell. On April 24, 1704, Postmaster Campbell issued the first edition of "News Letter", the first successful newspaper in America.

It seems that the financial troubles of the postoffice started early. In 1703 John Campbell computed a deficit of 275 pounds a year. Boston then was a very important port. The Earl of Bellomont writing from New York to Secretary Popple in London says: "The sure way of conveying letters to me is by way of Boston whence the Post comes every week to this place". John Campbell resigned in 1718 under pressure from the British postoffice, as receipts were not up to expectations.

On January 17, 1706 there was born on Milk Street, Boston, in a house located opposite the Old South Church, a man who was to play a most important role in the history of the postoffice, Benjamin Franklin. The house is long since gone, but a marker still reminds us.

In 1737 Franklin was made postmaster of Philadelphia. Here his success was so marked that this town became the center of the whole postal system of the colonies. In 1753 Franklin was made postmaster-general for America. Before his discharge by the British in 1774 for his pro-colonies sympathies, he had accomplished much for the efficiency of the postoffice. Aware that letters were being carried neither more frequently nor more speedily than they had been fifty years earlier,

he made a complete tour of inspection of all the post-offices in the colonies, becoming acquainted with the postmasters, systematizing their accounts, studying their special difficulties, surveying and selecting roads, fords and ferries. He then devised an ingenious attachment for the wheel of his wagon which showed each mile travelled, which he used to set the position of milestones along the main post roads.

There are many milestones near Boston, but, they had been placed before Franklin's day. An important one is the parting stone which shows where the different routes branch off, after going from Boston over the narrow neck. It stands on the sidewalk at 54 John Eliot Square at the corner of Roxbury and Center Streets, Roxbury near the site of the old Norfolk House. On its southwest side it reads "Dedham and Rhode Island" and on its northeast side it reads "Cambridge Watertown". The six mile stone on the Watertown route stands near the curb at 150 Harvard Street, Brighton. Close beside it is a parking meter, making a nice contrast between the old and the new. The eight mile stone called the "Old Mile Stone" now stands inside the iron fence in a corner of the burying ground beside the First Parish Church, corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Garden Street in Cambridge. It first was set up on the east side of the first Middlesex County Court House, which stood in the middle of Harvard Square in 1734, at what was later the fork of the roads, one going by the old road to Brighton (then part of Cambridge), Brookline and Roxbury, and the other going through Charlestown to Boston. It is inscribed on both sides. The southeast side reads "Boston, 8 miles, 1734, AI (standing for Abraham Ireland who carved the stone), and the northeast side reads "Cambridge New Bridge, 2¼ miles 1794.

The P.D. on many of these stones does not stand for Police Department as one might suspect. It stands for Paul Dudley, an early chief justice, who as a colonial

official indulged in the vanity of having his initials carved on the road markers he set. He apparently sensed that time might play havoc with such simple memorials as his initials, and so on later markers he had chiseled "P. Dudley" and "P. Dudley, Esq".

Some of the original stones set out while Franklin was postmaster still remain on the old post roads west of Worcester, in Leicester, Spencer, the Brookfields and Springfield. They are of brownstone, fairly uniform in size. It is interesting to locate them as the main road when they were placed may be very much of a by-road now.

After a preliminary service at Spectacle Island as early as 1720, quarantine was established in 1737 at Rainsford Island, situated in Boston Harbor about six miles from the town of Boston. Some interesting "Quarantine" postal markings were used.

There followed a succession of postmasters, one of whom, Henry Marshall, had an office on what is now State Street, next west of the "Bunch of Grapes Tavern". In 1754 Benjamin Franklin appointed his brother, John Franklin, postmaster at Boston, and he served until his death in 1756. His successor was Tuthill Hubbard, a stepson of John Franklin, who served until the British evacuation, March 1776.

On May 13, 1775, while the British occupied Boston, the Second Provincial Congress in the interest of the peace and prosperity of the colony, then meeting in Wattertown, passed an Act to create American or Massachusetts letter posts, which Act was subject to the American Posts to be established by the Continental Congress meeting in Philadelphia at a later date. The Boston post-office was located in Cambridge and James Winthrop was appointed postmaster. He resigned soon after and Jonathan Hastings was appointed to fill the vacancy. On April 25, 1776, after the evacuation of the British. Hastings moved the postoffice to Boston and held the position until 1808.

For a Fairing
Nicholas Lowrey
Merchant
New York

CONGRESS GRANTED THE FRANK PRIVILEGE TO THEIR MEMBERS IN 1794 AND EXTENDED IT TO POSTMASTERS IN 1796. USED THAT YEAR BY JONATHAN HASTINGS, BOSTON POSTMASTER.
FROM THE COLLECTION OF MARGARET C. BLAKE.

The privilege of franking letters to or from chief government officials and members of Congress, granted under the Confederation and after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, was extended by the Act of May 8, 1794 to postmasters for letters not over one-half ounce in weight. For this purpose the hand-stamp "Free" was used at Boston in black 1796-1801, and in red 1803-1804.

The successor to Jonathan Hastings was Aaron Hill who served from 1808 to 1829. By this time the post-office employed eight clerks and one penny postman.

In 1829, Nathaniel Greene was appointed postmaster. He was the last postmaster to receive his appointment from the Postmaster General. The Postoffice Act of 1836 placed in the hands of the President the appointment of all postmasters whose income was over \$1000. Thus postmasters were made political appointees and thereby their terms of office were limited to four years. The postoffice was moved by Nathaniel Greene to the west end of the Old State House.

The roads having improved by the building of toll roads, stages began to carry passengers and mail. These were an improvement over travel on horseback but the passage was rough with much of the sensation of an ocean voyage. In fact, in the early days a trip by coach was spoken of as "a trip by barge".

The stage coaches succumbed to the railroads in 1834. In Massachusetts the Boston & Worcester Railroad was a pioneer. The first railroad cars resembled stage coaches. With the coming of the railroads came the Express Mails.

The postoffice was charging 12½c for 80 to 150 miles and 18¾c for 150 to 400 miles for a single sheet letter. These high postage rates encouraged private companies to compete by carrying the mail at cut rates. These included many famous names such as Hale & Co., the Adams Express Co. and Wells Fargo & Co., some local

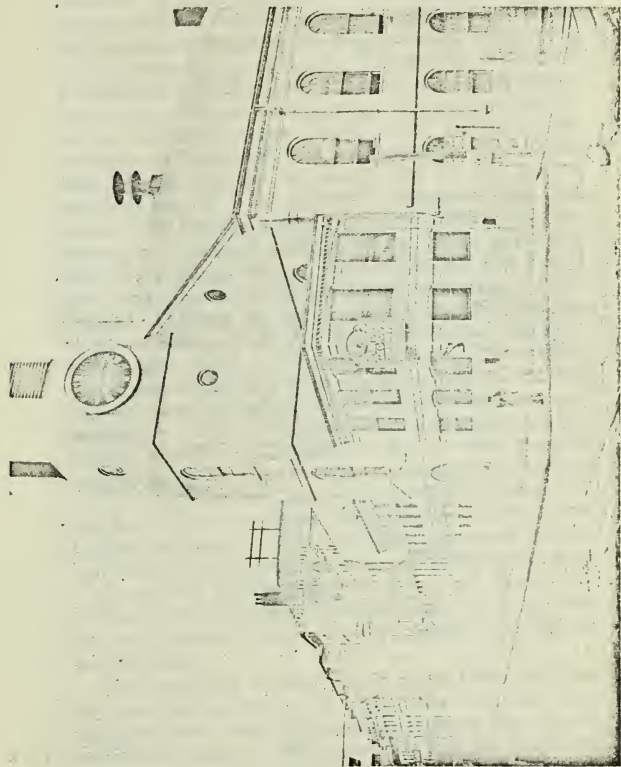
and some country wide. Hale & Company in 1844 charged only 6¼c or 6c for the private conveyance of single sheet letters sent collect such distances. Furthermore, if users bought adhesive stamps and thus prepaid the postage, the stamps were sold 20 for \$1.00 making the cost 5c. On March 3, 1845 postage rates were reduced to 5c per half ounce up to 300 miles, 10c per half ounce over 300 miles. Pamphlets and magazines were admitted to the mails. When this new postal rate went into effect, many private companies who had been handling the private mails and doing a profitable business, ceased such operation.

In 1840 the first of the Cunard Mail Steamers arrived in Boston, and this inaugurated the Steam Packet service which expedited communication between the United States and most parts of the world.

The Penny Post at Boston had its origin in Colonial times, as early as 1693. The United States Congress in 1794 authorized postmasters to engage carriers to deliver letters to residents in such towns and cities as the Postmaster General might direct. There were from one to eight penny postmen in the Boston carrier service between 1829 and 1849.

On October 16, 1871 President Grant laid the cornerstone of the first Government Postoffice building in Boston. This project proved to be very timely for on November 9 and 10, 1872, while the postoffice was located in the Merchants Exchange Building on State Street, it was ejected by the great Boston fire. For a time business was carried on in Faneuil Hall and then was moved to the Old South Church. Additions were built on the front of the church, at either side of the vestibule to accommodate the postoffice. The new building was occupied January 1, 1875.

Embedded in the corner stone of this building was a metal box as big as a small sea chest. When the postoffice building was razed to be replaced by the present structure, this box was turned over to The Bostonian



THE OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE WAS USED AS A POSTOFFICE IN 1872,
FOLLOWING THE BOSTON FIRE. NOTE FRONTAL ADDITIONS.

Society with its contents intact to be preserved in its archives. It contained copies of the newspapers as well as other records and coins and stamps of the day. These old papers give the story of the post office construction and dedication in great detail. The granite came from a quarry on Cape Ann and a fleet of ten vessels, carrying at least 250 tons a day, brought the stone to Boston. It was said that General Butler, when he took up his residence in Gloucester, was responsible for discovering this abandoned quarry, but that he had not one dollar's worth of interest in the quarries or the government contract. This building was in the renaissance type of architecture in marked contrast to the classic previously used for public buildings. Boston was the first city in the country to appreciate the fitness and beauty of this design. This was the first really new postoffice building in the country. Previously Philadelphia had acquired, to a certain extent, a new postoffice, though the building was in fact remodelled from two old structures. So this was an event of national importance, deserving a real celebration. There was a big military parade from Columbus Avenue to Devonshire Street, with cheering crowds lining the route. The cornerstone laying was to be at the northeast corner of the building where assembled President Grant, Vice-president Colfax, Gov. Claflin and Mayor Gaston and other guests of the city and officers and members of the Grand Lodge of Masons.

On the site of this postoffice, corner of Water and Dalton (now Congress) Streets stood, 100 years earlier, the mansion house of James Dalton, sea captain and merchant.

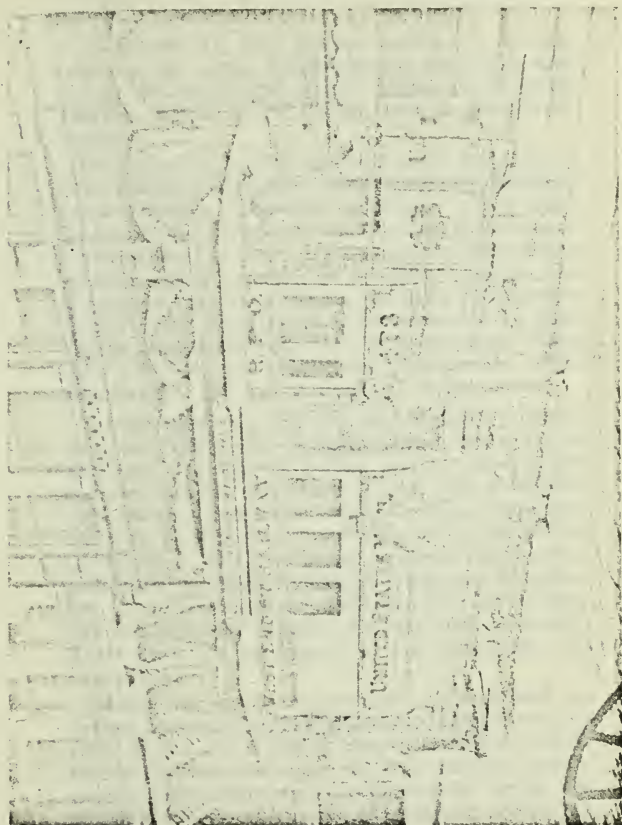
One interesting interlude in the postal history of Boston was the installation of mail clerks on street cars. Brooklyn was its only predecessor with its first line inaugurated August 8, 1894. Boston's first five lines were introduced May 1, 1895. Steam railway postoffice lines were connected at all railway stations and up to 45,000 letters were made up for carriers daily on one route.

Six trolley lines were day runs, but the longest, the Boston Circuit RPO, was a night run serving 21 stations on three round trips and covering most of the short line routes. As it was the only line with sufficient time to cancel much mail, postmarks of the other routes such as the 6.4 mile Boston and North Cambridge route are exceedingly rare.

The greatest development in speeding up communication by letter was the birth of Air Mail in 1918. On Tuesday, June 11, 1918 the first airplane trip was scheduled between Boston and New York. It left from Saugus Field. This was a United States Government flight blazing the way for subsequent contract air mail routes within the boundaries of the United States. It was scheduled for June 8th but was not flown until June 11th. Covers are variously dated, June 8, 9 and 10th. The first Contract Air Mail trip was flown on July 1, 1926.

Meanwhile, the Federal building housing the postoffice which had been the pride and joy of the city in 1875, was becoming totally inadequate for the increasing functions and in 1932 the present fine structure was built. The corner stone was laid on January 15th, 1932. I am told that there was so much delay in starting the building that Mayor Curley had the plot fenced and had cows pastured there for a while. I believe that an argument over the material to be used in its construction caused much of the delay. Indiana limestone was specified and good New Englanders couldn't stand for that without protest when granite was available right here in New England. It was opened for business September 16, 1933.

Boston has had the honor of inaugurating the sale of several stamps during the years. On October 28, 1940 the Alexander Graham Bell stamp was released and quite elaborate ceremonies were held. A sheet of stamps with a certificate of presentation was given to his grandson, Alexander Bell Grosvenor, while his mother, Mrs.



A STREET RAILWAY POSTOFFICE CAR IN 1895.

Grosvenor, and his grandmother, Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell, looked on.

On October 21, 1947 Boston again had a first day release of the stamp commemorating the 150th anniversary of the United States Frigate Constitution. This was designed by the Boston Architect, Andrew H. Hepburn.

On September 1, 1948 one more major development of the Postoffice Department was inaugurated. Domestic Air Parcel Post. Ceremonies were held in Post Office Square with the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Senator Langer of North Dakota and postoffice officials speaking. Prior to taking off for New York, the new Speedpak device was on display. It was a metal streamlined container that fastened to the bottom of the plane directly beneath the wing. It was 33 feet long, 7 feet wide, 3 feet deep and weighed only 1700 pounds. When fully loaded it had a gross weight of 10,000 pounds.

On November 13, 1950, the first Highway Postoffice route out of Boston to Newport, Rhode Island was inaugurated. The bus was parked in Post Office Square and was open for inspection. There were ceremonies with Assistant Postmaster Joseph P. Finn, Representative John W. McCormack and other local postal officials participating. The late Eugene Attkisson, the then Superintendent of Highway Services came from Washington. The bus was a model of efficiency with sorting counters and racks for handling the mail while in transit. These buses are the answer to ever decreasing railway service.

Boston has expanded enormously through land reclaimed from the surrounding waters. What is now Atlantic Avenue was in earlier days the barricado, a fortification 20 feet wide at the top, for mounting guns to prevent enemy ships from getting into the harbor and setting fire to the warehouses and wharves. It is interesting to note that this was built with private capital

when the Town refused to build it. It was completed in 1681 and lasted until 1733. The filling in of the cove was begun in 1823 and completed in 1874.

The Logan Airport today is a far cry from the humble beginnings at Saugus. Boston is a city where history and modernity meet. We cherish our traditions but we look ahead to a future of ever widening opportunity. We have turned somewhat from the sea and look to science for our future horizons. Who knows? One day we may be getting first trip covers to Mars and other suburbs in the Universe.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, in the
City of Boston, the sum of dollars
for the general use and purpose of the said Society.

MEMBERSHIP LIST

DECEMBER 31, 1956

HONORARY MEMBERS

Hon. Salvatore Rebecchini, Mayor of Rome
Prof. Paolo Rossi, Italy's Minister of Education

LIFE MEMBERS

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Abbott, Charles Cortez
Abbott, Gordon
Abbott, Horace Porter
Abbott, Nathaniel Wales
Ackley, Edward W.
Adams, Arthur
Adams, Douglas Payne
Adams, L. Sherman
Adams, Weston Woollard
Adlow, Elijah
Allen, Asa Samuel
Alpert, George
Ames, Daniel Eugene
Ames, John Stanley
Angell, Charles Francis
Anthony, Julian Danforth
Archer, Gleason Leonard
Armstrong, George Robert
Ashley, Miss Edith Mary
Atkinson, Henry Russell
Atwood, Mrs. David E.
Avery, Elisha Lathrop
Ayer, Frederick
Ayling, Charles Lincoln

Bailey, Gage
Bailey, Harry Louis
Bailey, William L.

Baldes, Raymond Charles
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Banks, Gordon Thaxter
Barker, Mrs. Charles Miller
Barlow, Charles Lowell
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Batchelder, Charles Foster, Jr.
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Bell, Elliston Herbert
Bell, Floyd Lee
Bell, Stoughton
Benway, George A.
Berenson, Richard Arthur
Bicknell, Eliot
Bigelow, Edward L.
Billings, Roger
Bird, Harold Sterling
Birmingham, Charles Aloysius
Blake, Benjamin Sewall
Blake, Ernest Hyde
Blake, George Baty
Blinn, Charles Payson, Jr.
Bobst, Frank Tucker
Bohnenberger, Miss Theresa M.
Born, Christian Eckhardt
Bortman, Mark
Bowen, Robert Montgomery

Boyd, Ralph G.
 Boyer, Joseph Alexander
 Bradley, Joseph Gardner
 Bray, Robert C.
 Bray, Mrs. Robert C.
 Bremer, John Lewis
 Brennan, Mrs. James D.
 Brewster, Ellis Wethrell
 Brink, John Carl
 Brooks, Gorham
 Brooks, Roscoe Woodbury
 Brown, Daniel Lucius
 Brown, Davenport
 Brown, Percy Whiting
 Brown, Reginald W. Plummer
 Brown, Walter Jackson
 Bruce, James Lisle
 Buckley, Francis Eben
 Buffum, Adelbert Edgar
 Bullard, Miss Ellen T.
 Bullard, Ralph Emerson
 Bullen, Wilbur Warren
 Burg, Abraham Stephen
 Burgess, Miss Caroline Palmer
 Burgess, Miss Martha Palmer
 Burgoyne, Stephen Cain
 Burnham, Mrs. Henry D.
 Burnhome, Clement Meyer
 Buswell, Miss Marion Emily

 Cabot, Thomas Dudley
 Cameron, Edward Hugh
 Carangelo, Ferdinand L.
 Carey, Harry McElhinney
 Carrier, Earl Gardner
 Carver, Eugene Pendleton, Jr.
 Cazayoux, Lawrence M.
 Chamberlin, Stephen Joseph
 Channing, Henry M.
 Chase, Mrs. Anna Wigglesworth
 Chase, Philip Putnam
 Clapp, Eugene Howard II
 Clark, Davis Wasgatt, Jr.
 Clark, Forrester Andrew

Clark, George Oliver
 Clark, Paul Foster
 Cobb, David Francis
 Colman, Jere
 Conant, Mrs. Gwendolyn Moulton
 Conant, Kenneth John
 Conant, Ralph Waldo
 Condit, Miss Louise
 Connolly, Eugene Thomas
 Connors, Franklin James
 Constable, Mrs. William
 Cook, Benjamin A.
 Cooke, Miss Grace E.
 Coolidge, Charles Allerton, Jr.
 Coolidge, William Appleton
 Coons, Quentin Leroy
 Copp, Mrs. Frederick Torrey
 Cotting, Charles Edward
 Court, Lee Winslow
 Covel, Borden
 Crane, James Joseph, Jr.
 Creesy, George Bertram
 Crocker, Mrs. Edith G.
 Crocker, Paul Earl
 Crocker, Samuel E. M.
 Crompton, Miss Rosamond Sears
 Cronin, Arthur Dennis
 Cunningham, Edward
 Curley, James Michael
 Curren, Arthur George
 Curtis, Mrs. Fred G.
 Curtiss, Frederic Haines
 Cusack, William Carlyle
 Cushman, Gardner, Jr.
 Cushman, Mrs. Joseph A.
 Cushman, Norman Locke
 Cutler, Harold Stephens

 Danielson, Mrs. Richard E.
 Davis, Albert Milton
 Davis, Miss Ethel Bradford
 Deane, Frederick
 Dewick, Frank Augustine
 De Windt, Mrs. Clara

Dillingham, Norman S.
 Dimick, Mrs. William H.
 Dodge, Laurence Paine
 Dodge, William Norman
 Dowd, John Cooke
 Draper, Charles Dana
 Draper, Eben Sumner
 Druker, John
 Dunn, Mrs. Edward J.
 Dunshee, Kenneth Holcomb
 Dunwoody, Kingsland
 Dysart, Robert

Edson, Nathan Willis
 Eliot, Frederick M.
 Ellery, William
 Elliott, Byron K.
 Ellison, Mrs. Grace Melville
 Ellsworth, John Jay
 Endicott, Henry
 Endicott, Mrs. Henry
 Evans, Herbert Smith
 Everts, Albert P.

Fasick, Harold Arthur
 Fay, Charles Norman
 Febiger, William Sellers
 Fifield, Robert Scott
 Fish, Miss Margaret A.
 Fischel, E. J.
 Fiske, Miss Gertrude
 Fitzgerald, Paul Henry
 Fitzgerald, Mrs. Stephen S.
 Fitzgerald, William Francis
 Fletcher, Frederick Charles
 Forbes, Bernard Dudley
 Ford, Joseph Fabian
 Ford, Mrs. Joseph Fabian
 Foster, Chandler Hunting
 Foster, Hatherly, Jr.
 Foster, Lawrence
 Fox, John
 French, Edward Sanborn
 Frothingham, Randolph

Furber, Alan Winslow

Gale, Hollis P.
 Gannon, Joseph
 Gardner, George Peabody, Jr.
 Gargill, Samuel Leon
 Garrison, Rhodes Anthony
 Gaunt, Alfred C.
 Geer, Philip Willard Cary
 George, Mrs. Alexander R.
 Gibbs, Earl
 Gillespie, Luke
 Gilman, Osmon Burnap
 Ginn, Miss Susan Jane
 Glasser, Eli Alexander
 Gleason, Herbert Parsons
 Gleason, Hollis Tidd
 Goldthwait, Joel Ernest
 Goodrich, Richard Ira
 Goodspeed, George T.
 Gora, Joseph Charles
 Grant, Mrs. Addie Kimball
 Graton, Bowman
 Gray, Mrs. Horace
 Gray, Roland
 Green, Philip Arthur
 Greenhalge, Herbert Wylie
 Grew, Joseph Clark
 Griffith, Norman Hathaway
 Grinnell, Frank Washburn
 Guild, Miss Helen
 Gunby, Frank M.

Hadley, Edwin W.
 Hale, Ernest A.
 Hall, Samuel S., Jr.
 Hammond, Edmond E.
 Hammond, William Churchill, Jr.
 Hardaway, Paul Alfred
 Harding, Francis Austin
 Harrell, Joel Ellis
 Harrington, Miss Marguerita C.
 Hart, Leo
 Hartt, Mrs. Augusta Batchelder

Haskell, Francis Forrester
 Hawkes, Mrs. Robert C.
 Hawley, Frank Wesley
 Haynes-Smith, Mrs. William
 Hays, William Eugene
 Helliwell, Mrs. Phoebe L.
 Helliwell, Porter D.
 Hencken, Hugh O'Neill
 Henderson, George Bunsen
 Henry, Andrew Kidder
 Herlihy, John Albert
 Herrick, Robert Webster
 Hersey, Frank Wilson Cheney
 Hickey, William F.
 Hill, Adams Sherman
 Hill, Donald McKay
 Hill, E. Melville
 Hill, Gerald
 Hinckley, Albert Pope
 Hobbs, Edward Dorsey
 Hodgkinson, Harold Daniel
 Hoefer, Chester Arthur
 Holdridge, Albert Eugene
 Holman, Richard B.
 Holmes, Robert Jameson
 Horgan, Thomas Patrick
 Hornblower, Henry, II
 Hornblower, Ralph
 Houghton, John Denison
 Hovey, Chandler
 Hovey, Phillip Rogers
 Howe, James Carleton
 Howe, Mark Antony DeWolfe
 Howe, Parkman Dexter
 Hubbard, Paul Mascarene
 Hudson, Eugene Albert
 Humphrey, Richard Sears
 Hunneman, Carlton
 Hunnewell, Francis Welles, 2nd
 Hunnewell, James F.
 Hunnewell, William Parker
 Hunter, Herbert Forester
 Huntington, Miss Elizabeth Quincy
 Huntington, Frederick Wolcott

Hurlbut, Mrs. Byron S.
 Hurley, Francis Xavier
 Hutchinson, Maynard
 Hyde, Clarence Ellis

Jackson, Dugald C.
 Jaynes, Herbert Harold
 Jenks, Henry Angier
 Jewell, Theodore Edson
 Johnson, Arthur Stoddard
 Jones, Howard Mumford

Kaplan, Joseph
 Kelleher, Michael Thomas
 Kendall, Henry Plimpton
 Kenerson, Edward Hibbard
 Kennedy, John Fitzgerald
 Ketchum, Phillips
 Kiley, John Coleman, Jr.
 Killeffer, D. Allen
 Kimball, Edward Adams
 Kimball, Frederick Milton
 Kimball, James E.
 Kimpton, Arthur Ronald
 Kinne, Wisner Payne
 Klotz, Harry John
 Knowles, Lucius James
 Koen, Terence A.
 Krock, Nathan R.

Lacy, Mrs. Agnes E.
 Lacy, John C.
 Lamb, Mrs. Horatio Appleton
 Lamb, Miss Rosamond
 Lamson, Mrs. Frank P.
 Lane, John William
 Lang, Howard Witherell
 Larner, Edward Atkins
 Lawrence, John Silsbee
 Leahy, Francis Theodore
 Lee, Mrs. Joseph, Sr.
 Lehner, Hans
 Lehrer, G. Raymond
 Leland, Edmund Francis

Lewis, Warren Kendall
 Littlefield, Frank D.
 Lombard, Edward Whittier
 Loring, Augustus Peabody
 Lothrop, Francis Bacon
 Luce, Stephen Bleeker
 Luckman, Charles
 Ludwig, Mrs. Frank I.
 Lufkin, Richard Friend
 Luitwieler, Clarence Seward, Jr.
 Lyman, Arthur Theodore
 Lyman, Mrs. Harrison F.
 Lyman, Harrison Franklin, Jr.
 Lyon, John W.

MacNeil, Angus M.
 MacPherson, Warren
 Madden, James Lester
 Madden, Michael Lester
 Magoon, John Alanson
 Magoon, Kenneth Southard
 Malley, James Francis
 Manker, Frank Morrison
 Markson, Robert Theodore
 Marsh, Daniel L.
 Marston, John Pitts
 Mason, Charles Ellis
 Mason, Henry Lowell
 Masse, C. Herbert
 May, Mrs. George Henry
 May, Richard Arnold
 Mayall, Robert Newton
 Mayberry, Lowell Allen
 McAdam, Angus William
 McAteer, Philip J.
 McCarthy, Joseph Edward
 McCarthy, Louis Blalock
 McDonough, Charles Andrew
 McGrath, Harry A.
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Annual Meeting, *January 21, 1958*



Boston
OLD STATE HOUSE
1958

Gift '59
Contin.

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October 1775

Figure 2. The Bulfinch Plan

Figure 3. The Withington Plan

Figure 4. The Fuller Plan

Figure 5. Detail of Hale's Property Map of Boston 1814

The Boston Common

The Mansion House by Bulfinch

Row House by Bulfinch

Vernacular Row House, Turn of the Century

Large House of the 1820's

Small House of the 1820's

Smaller House of the 1830's

Officers of
THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY
Since Its Organization

President Emeritus

*GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS, 1932-1937

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*JAMES F. HUNNEWELL, 1907-1910

*GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS, 1911-1932

*COURTENAY GUILD, 1932-1946

*FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR., 1946-1950

*AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR., 1951

T. TEMPLE POND, 1952-

Vice-Presidents

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*COURTENAY GUILD, 1923-1932

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*DANIEL T. V. HUNTOON, 1885-1886

*WILLIAM C. BURRAGE, 1886-1890

*S. ARTHUR BENT, 1890-1899

*CHARLES F. READ, 1899-1932

* Deceased.

Officers of the Society

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*S. ARTHUR BENT, 1890
*ROBERT R. BISHOP, 1882-1884
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ELLERTON J. BREHAUT, 1946-1947
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*GEORGE KUHN CLARKE, 1928-1941
*HERMANN F. CLARKE, 1939-1947
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*ALLAN FORBES, 1942-1946
*THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM, 1930-1944
*COURTENAY GUILD, 1908-1946
*CURTIS GUILD, 1881-1906

* Deceased.

The Bostonian Society

- *JOHN T. HASSAM, 1881-1890
- *HAMILTON A. HILL, 1883-1895
- *JAMES F. HUNNEWELL, 1894-1910
- *JAMES M. HUNNEWELL, 1935-1954
- FREDERICK M. KIMBALL, 1948-1949
- *NATHANIEL T. KIDDER, 1923-1938
- JOHN C. KILEY, JR., 1950-
- *JOHN LATHROP, 1887-1899
- *ABBOTT LAWRENCE, 1882-1884
- *WILLIAM H. LINCOLN, 1899-1903
- *AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR., 1943-1951
- AUGUSTUS P. LORING, 1951-
- RICHARD F. LUFKIN, 1952-
- *FRANCIS H. MANNING, 1904-1922
- *WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN, 1900-1913
- *JOSEPH G. MINOT, 1912-1928
- *THOMAS MINNS, 1881-1885
- CHARLES F. NETTLESHIP, JR., 1954-
- *GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS, 1908-1933
- WILLIAM B. OSGOOD, 1954-
- *FREDERICK W. PARKER, 1917-1923
- T. TEMPLE POND, 1948-
- *EDWARD G. PORTER, 1896-1900
- H. W. DWIGHT RUDD
- *SAMUEL H. RUSSELL, 1882-1894
- *SAMUEL E. SAWYER, 1889
- *FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR., 1915-1950
- FRANCIS E. SMITH, 1932-1947
- *CHARLES H. TAYLOR, 1906-1941
- CHARLES H. TAYLOR, 1945-
- *BENJAMIN H. TICKNOR, 1948-1949
- *WILLIAM Q. WALES, 1923-1934
- *WILLIAM W. WARREN, 1886-1890
- *WALTER K. WATKINS, 1929-1933
- *WILLIAM H. WHITMORE, 1883-1886
- *LEVI L. WILLCUTT, 1894-1912

* Deceased.

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Curator of Collections

HARRIET ROPES CABOT

Custodians

JOHN G. WELD

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MARTIN K. KING

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H. LYMAN ARMES

ALLYN B. MCINTIRE

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ELIOT BICKNELL

EDWARD L. BIGELOW

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Secretary*

Committee on Memorials

RICHARD F. LUFKIN, *Chairman*

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WILLIAM B. OSGOOD

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Secretary*

Proceedings

Annual Meeting

THE seventy-seventh Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society was held in the Council Chamber of the Old State House on Tuesday, January 21, 1958, at 2:30 P.M., the Vice-President, RICHARD D. LUFKIN, in the chair.

The records of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Annual Report of the Directors was read, on behalf of the President, T. TEMPLE POND, by Vice-President LUFKIN.

Report of the Directors

During the year 1957 the Directors held eight regular and two special meetings. Several matters should be reported to the members at this time.

The Directors voted to ask the Peabody Museum of Salem to assume custody of the Marine Room and its collections. Mr. Ernest S. Dodge, Director of the Museum, Mr. M. V. Brewington, Assistant Director, and their associates have done a wonderful piece of work in rearrangement, and in so doing have made the room more attractive. The collections now are exhibited in such a way that they will prove of very great interest to any visitor.

We now have a Curator of Collections, Mrs. Harriet Ropes Cabot, who has been working with the Committee of Rooms in rearranging our other collections. Mrs. Cabot has done a splendid job.

Particular indebtedness is due our Treasurer not only for his work in that capacity but also for the great amount of time, thought and care he has exercised as Chairman of the Committee on the Rooms.

The work of renovation of the exterior of the Old State House continues and when the Washington Street wall is fin-

ished the building will stand forth once again in its full beauty and dignity.

The Society hopes that the membership will increase. Historical societies everywhere are growing, and if the name of our society was changed to the Boston Historical Society, its aims and purposes might well become more apparent and result in far greater public interest and participation. We hope that all members will spread the word and try to induce friends to join.

The Federal Historic Sites Commission is of the opinion that the Old State House is one of the six most important buildings in this country. We have a great treasure and the charge of maintaining the memory of our great traditions. Your Directors are pledged to do all that they can to preserve the property and further the interests of the Society.

Special thanks and appreciation are due to our Clerk, Mr. James L. Bruce, and his staff. His great knowledge of the history of the city and his careful administration of the Society's affairs are truly wonderful.

During the past year 41,235 visitors came to our building and this is a record.

On December 31 we had 564 Life Members and 706 Annual Members.

The Annual Report of the Clerk was read by Mr. JAMES L. BRUCE.

Report of the Clerk

Societies and clubs in general have a very different aim or purpose than the Bostonian Society. They are usually made up of kindred spirits having similar occupations or pastimes. The purpose of their organizations is to have meetings where matters which they have in common may be discussed.

For example, a Dickens club is to promote the study or reading of his writings, to awaken others to do the same, and to perpetuate the works and memory of their favorite author.

That this idea of meetings is well planted in the minds of people is shown in letters received by the Clerk in connection with invitations to prospects to become members and in reasons given for resignations: "I have no time to attend meetings" or "they come at unsuitable hours."

The Bostonian Society, on the other hand, serves to provide a storehouse of things relating to the history of Boston, including stories, pictures and objects, usually called relics. One should become a member to avail himself of what is here offered and that his children, his neighbors and their children may do the same. In brief, behind everything is a desire to cherish what has made our city and country what they are, to awaken a love of country and to take to ourselves what our forefathers have made possible for us.

Meetings are excellent as social gatherings, as entertainments and the exchange of ideas, but these things are not the purpose of the Bostonian Society. Its purpose is much deeper as has been pointed out above. A member who has never attended a meeting, and that is true of more than a half of them, is doing a good work in preserving for coming generations what is now frequently referred to as our heritage.

Three meetings were held during the year, all in Wilder Hall, 9 Ashburton Place, Boston.

1. The Annual Meeting of January 15, which was reported in the 1957 *Proceedings*.

2. A joint meeting with the New England Historic Genealogical Society on May 6, when Charles F. Montgomery told of the Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum at Winterthur, Delaware, of which he is Director.

3. A joint meeting with the Genealogical Society on November 6, when Philip F. Purrington, Curator of the Old Dartmouth Historic Society and Whaling Museum, gave a

talk on "Two Victorians, William and Sir Ellis Bartlett of New Bedford."

The last two were evening meetings and these seem very popular. There was a good attendance, which shows that many of our members apparently find it more convenient to attend an evening meeting.

The interest in our collections continues to grow. In 1933, when your Clerk came here, the attendance was 23,755. This year it was 41,235.

Among objects given to the Society during the year were a chair of the period of Charles II, reputed by family tradition to have belonged to Sir Henry Frankland, given by Miss Gertrude Townsend; a saddle cushion, reputed to have belonged to the wife of John Winthrop, although probably of a slightly later period, received through Mrs. J. C. Johnston; and dummy bombs used at the 1910 aviation meet at Squantum. The somewhat primitive state of aviation at this time may best be indicated by the fact that Graham White received a prize of ten thousand dollars for flying from the field at Squantum around Boston Light and back! Although the horrors of aerial bombing were still well in the future, White and Ralph Johnson dropped dummy bombs during the flight, some of which have been given to the Society by Mrs. Phoebe L. Helliwell, whose family owned the land upon which the bombs fell.

Other gifts have included a portrait of Benjamin Seaver, Mayor of Boston 1852-1853, from Benjamin Seaver Blanchard; twenty-five programs of the Boston Museum, a Dewey medal and other objects from George A. Kyle; timetables of the Old Colony and Fall River Railroad of 1857, from S. H. Wellman; a Boston Elevated map of 1898, from Robert H. Storer; and fractional paper currency from Mrs. Anna Tekulsky.

The Bostonian Society took its usual part in the Fourth of July celebration by the City of Boston. Mr. Joseph L. Gagan,

Jr., of the Boston Latin School was presented by Acting Mayor William J. Foley, Jr., President of the Boston City Council, to read again the Declaration of Independence from the balcony on our second floor. The Society also coöperated with the City in the illumination of the Old State House during the Christmas holidays.

The Annual Report of the Treasurer for the year ending December 31, 1957, was submitted by Mr. WILLIAM B. OSGOOD, who stated the financial books and records of the Society have been audited by Messrs. Charles F. Rittenhouse & Company, Certified Public Accountants.

Report of the Treasurer

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

Fund assets:

Bonds, at cost (market value \$145,386)		\$156,846.07
Stocks, at cost (market value \$218,011)		96,211.50
Savings bank deposits		5,326.58
Cash in bank and on hand	\$3,456.61	
Less: Amount withheld for social security and income taxes	192.98	3,263.63
Accrued interest and dividends receivable		238.50
TOTAL FUND ASSETS		\$261,886.28

FUNDS

Funds:

Life memberships	\$ 73,691.16
Gifts and bequests, restricted	40,082.13
Unrestricted funds	148,112.99
TOTAL FUNDS	\$261,886.28

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

Income:

Interest on bonds	\$ 3,639.93	
Dividends on stocks	10,727.75	
Savings bank interest	193.42	
Annual dues	3,485.00	
Commonwealth of Massachusetts	1,375.00	
Profit on sale of souvenirs	1,166.56	
Sale of collections	417.00	
Donations	520.69	
TOTAL INCOME		\$21,525.35

Expense:

Salaries	\$11,352.73	
Publication of proceedings of Society	2,624.65	
Rooms maintenance	4,127.75	
Stationery, printing, and postage	2,882.17	
Insurance	608.47	
Accounting and auditing service	300.00	
Meetings and special exhibits	145.17	
Payroll taxes	254.14	
Rent	100.00	
Restoration expense	1,404.87	
Portion of income of Francis E. and Elsie Cora Smith Fund used to purchase life membership for winner of Colonel Thom- as P. Sullivan Good Citizen Prize	50.00	
Miscellaneous	197.56	
TOTAL EXPENSE		24,047.51
EXCESS OF EXPENSE OVER INCOME		\$ 2,522.16

CHANGES IN FUNDS
LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

Balance, January 1, 1957		\$ 68,614.16
Add: 7 Life memberships at \$50.00 each	\$ 350.00	
Allocation of gain on disposal of investments	4,727.00	5,077.00
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1957		<u>\$ 73,691.16</u>

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS, RESTRICTED

Balance, January 1, 1957		\$ 37,357.96
Add: Distribution made by New England Trust Company to James Lyman Whitney Li- brary Fund	\$ 151.81	
Allocation of gain on disposal of investments	2,572.36	2,724.17
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1957		<u>\$ 40,082.13</u>

Made up of:

Jacob Bancroft Bequest	\$ 1,500.00
Boston Memorial Association	1,179.51
George T. Cruft Bequest	1,000.00
James F. Hunnewell Memorial	1,000.00
Laura N. Marrs Bequest	15,000.00
Samuel E. Sawyer Bequest	4,610.87
Gift from Francis E. and Elsie Cora Smith	1,000.00
Fanny M. Stockford Bequest	4,273.34
Gift from Annie Lane Burr Trust	1,000.00
James Lyman Whitney Library Fund	3,897.69
	<u>\$34,461.41</u>

Add: Accumulated gains on disposal of investments	5,620.72
	<u>\$40,082.13</u>

UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

Balance, January 1, 1957		\$141,037.32
Add: Excess of expense over income	\$ 2,522.16	
Allocation of gain on disposal of investments	9,597.83	7,075.67
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1957		<u>\$148,112.99</u>

The Annual Report of the Committee on Rooms was presented by the Chairman, Mr. WILLIAM B. OSGOOD, who mentioned with pleasure the generous donations of books and articles made to the Society during the past year, and expressed the hope that the number of such gifts may increase in the future.

The Clerk then read the report of Mr. WALTER I. BADGER, JR., Chairman of the Nominating Committee, placing in nomination for officers for 1958, the following: *Clerk*, JAMES L. BRUCE; *Treasurer*, WILLIAM B. OSGOOD; *Directors*, RALPH M. EASTMAN, CHARLES H. TAYLOR, T. TEMPLE POND, MARK BORTMAN, JOHN C. KILEY, JR., RICHARD F. LUFKIN, AUGUSTUS P. LORING, CHARLES F. NETTLESHIP, JR., and WILLIAM B. OSGOOD, leaving the offices of President and Vice-President to be filled by the Directors in accordance with the By-Laws. Other members of the Nominating Committee were Nathaniel T. Worthen, Miss Ruth N. Carter, John G. Weld and Harold C. Read.

A call for nominations from the floor was made but none were offered, and it was voted that nominations close and that the Clerk cast one ballot for the nominees of the committee. As the vote had been unanimous, the Clerk did accordingly and the Chairman thereupon declared that the committee nominees had been duly elected.

No other business was presented and the Vice-President, Mr. LUFKIN then gave an illustrated lecture entitled "What do the Romans do?" based on his trip to Rome in connection with Rome's Salute to Boston.

The meeting adjourned at 4:10 P.M.

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk*

The Domestic Architecture of Beacon Hill, 1800-1850

BY CARL J. WEINHARDT, JR.

"For wee must consider that wee shall be as a citty upon a hill..."

—John Winthrop on Board the *Arbella*, 1630

THE conspicuous charm of the Beacon Hill area has been much praised in the last four or five decades, and, frequently, the wish has been expressed that some measures might be taken to protect it from further destruction. The preservation movement has been making progress throughout the country, and offers what may well be a solution to the problem in the form of Historic Zoning. Early in 1954 the Beacon Hill Association decided to make a formal attempt to induce the Massachusetts State Legislature to enact such a law.

The first step was to determine the confines of the area to be included. The various factors that had to be considered all indicated the district roughly bounded by the State House and Charles Street and by Beacon and Pinckney Streets. It is logical historically, for this is essentially the same area with which the Mt. Vernon Proprietors began the development in 1795. The small section to the east, between their original boundary and the State House, then in the possession of the Joy and Hancock families, was also developed in the next forty-odd years and is indistinguishable in character. To the west, the Charles Street area, which the Proprietors soon created as a result of leveling the Hill and filling in the former beach, has been added. While not a great deal of that street's original aspect remains, there are many obvious reasons why it is desirable to include this immediately contiguous service area within the terms of the legislation. Finally, the blocks on Beacon

Street facing the Public Garden are included, both because they are adjacent to an important public park, and because they provide a unique opportunity to study the transition from the "Beacon Hill Styles" of the early nineteenth century to the "Back Bay Styles" of the last half of the century.

At this point, Henry A. Millon¹ and I were engaged by the Association to make a survey of the buildings in this district to determine their use and style. In both cases the results proved gratifying; it was found that the area is overwhelmingly residential with a large percentage of the houses still occupied by single families, and that the great majority of the structures date from before 1850. For the purpose of this stylistic analysis three categories were sufficient:

Federal-Greek Revival to 1850	75%
Victorian 1850-1900	13%
20th Century nondescript 1900-	9%

While these figures establish the general homogeneity which the Association wished to prove, the architectural historian is more interested in how the area developed, and what minor changes and permutations of style can be perceived within the admitted general unity of effect which the pre-1850 group presents. For this reason, I have pursued the subject somewhat further in an effort to determine the pattern of growth, and the stylistic developments which did in fact take place.

Before examining these changes in style let us look at the background and general development of the Mt. Vernon Proprietors' land. The map (figure 1) gives an excellent picture of the state of affairs at the beginning of the Revolution. During the course of the eighteenth century, the fashionable residential area had grown southward into the center of the peninsula

¹ I am much indebted to Mr. Millon, now of Rome, Italy, for his collaboration in the original survey, and for his assistance in preparing the illustrations for this paper.

east of the Common. Land was still relatively plentiful and the dwellings there were of the mansion house type, usually surrounded by ample gardens. The Beacon Hill district was the last major undeveloped part of the peninsula, and when the war was over and the city began to grow again, it was inevitable that there would be activity of some sort in this area.

The map also shows that Southacks and May Streets (Phillips and Revere today), and several cross streets, already existed on the North Slope of the Hill. The slope was gradual on that side and a village had grown up there during the eighteenth century. It consisted primarily of small wooden houses, and had earned for itself a wholly unsavory reputation. One might have expected that in the future this same community would spread haphazardly over the Hill to the edge of the Common.

The story was, of course, to be quite different. The event which really determined the future was the decision in 1787 to build a new State House. The selection of the southeast corner of the area as its site immediately focused a new interest on the Hill. In 1795, the year the capitol was actually begun, the far-sighted group of investors called the Mt. Vernon Proprietors began buying up the land between this site and the river. The make-up of this group varied during the following years, but Charles Bulfinch is known to have been a Proprietor from 1795-1797.

The two plans surviving from these years (figures 2 and 3) show that the Proprietors' original conception of the development was far different from the form it later took, for both propose relatively wide lots, obviously intended for free-standing houses with side yards. Figure 2, Charles Bulfinch's scheme, provided for an extremely large open square, reflecting the kind of city-planning he had admired during his travels in England. It is interesting that the idea of the creation of Charles Street must have existed this early, for the seven lots

in the lower portion of the plan are oriented in that direction. One obvious defect, which we will also note in the following plan, is that the houses along the present Chestnut Street would have faced the stables and outbuildings of the houses on the Beacon Street frontage, thus considerably reducing their desirability.

The second scheme, which is very close to the one adopted, is technically by Mather Withington, a surveyor, but it seems to be merely an unimaginative if more practical reduction of the Bulfinch proposal. Bulfinch testified in a lawsuit in 1836 that the adopted plan was "only mine in part," indicating that he accepted at least partial credit for the final result. In this plan the idea of the square, which would have necessitated a major leveling operation before the development could begin, is abandoned, and the width of the lots is increased to 100 feet. The present Walnut Street is added, bordering "Dr. Joy's land," and "Miss Brown's land" having been acquired on the northeast, the beginning of the present Pinckney Street is indicated. Once again the "stable problem" would exist, this time for the houses facing south on Olive (Mt. Vernon) Street.

The next major piece of planning was an obvious one and came in 1809. George (West Cedar) Street, a part of the old North Slope village, was extended to Chestnut Street and the made land between it and the new Charles Street was subdivided. It is surprising to find the old concept of wide lots still applied at this date despite the actual building which had intervened.

The final phases of the development of the plan came in the 1820s, when the clearly urban character of the area had been established. The row or town house with no possible provision for adjoining stables was now accepted as the ruling form, and the most successful plans to date were evolved for the as yet undivided areas. In 1822 Spruce Street, which gives

the middle of Chestnut Street access to the Common—and which had in fact existed for some time—was officially recognized. The next year, 1823, a particularly clever solution was devised for the hitherto empty western end of the block bounded by Chestnut, Mt. Vernon, Walnut and West Cedar Streets. Willow and Acorn Streets were created and the division of the lots on them provided for fairly large houses on Mt. Vernon Street, medium-sized ones on Chestnut and quite small ones on Acorn Street.

The next and final piece of planning completed the Hill as we know it. It was also the most inspired—the creation of the Louisburg Square area. During the course of the years, Pinckney Street was automatically extended straight down to the river, and had been connected to the North Slope by two streets running north and south between Anderson and West Cedar Streets. The western end of the block formed by Pinckney, Mt. Vernon, Joy and West Cedar Streets was also still vacant, and in 1826 the Proprietors decided to develop it. The plan was drawn by a surveyor, S. P. Fuller. It is unlikely that the conception was entirely his. He was no doubt working under the direction of the Proprietors, who may have solicited advice from one of the local architects. Bulfinch was in Washington at this point, and since he makes no reference to it in the testimony cited above, his name must be ruled out as a direct participant in the planning. Nonetheless, the original idea of an open square on the Hill was his, and his Franklin Place building provided a concrete example, so he is at least its indirect ancestor.

Figure 4 illustrates how well conceived the plan was. The two streets connecting Pinckney Street with the North Slope were closed, and the north side of Pinckney was laid out in an unbroken line of uniform lots from Anderson to West Cedar Street. This protected the new development from the dissimilar area to the north, and also changed the character of

Pinckney Street which had developed in a very spotty manner above Anderson. The houses along the existing streets, Pinckney and Mt. Vernon, serve as the third and fourth sides of the Square, and at the same time, the Square gains in spaciousness from these streets which at this point are drawn into the ensemble.

Though Louisburg Square was not yet built up, its plan may be considered the immediate parent of the now virtually destroyed and little mentioned, but extremely handsome Pemberton Square of 1835. And from this it is not far to the notably enlightened planning of the South End in 1850. Thus we have seen in thirty years a complete revolution in the concept of what the Hill was to be—from a spacious semi-suburban affair to a completely urban district. The Louisburg Square project actually created more house lots than the entire Bulfinch plan would have provided.

Let us turn now to the changing style of the houses which had covered the south slope by 1850. To do this it has been necessary to try to discover the approximate date of all the buildings involved. This has been quite a difficult task as the records are frequently confused and partial, and at times it would seem, nonexistent. Even the concrete evidence which the houses themselves offer is often misleading for two reasons. First, not all of them were up-to-date, so to speak, when they were built—a builder might repeat almost verbatim a type of house which he had built elsewhere some ten years earlier. Secondly, very few of them have been untouched by remodeling at some point. Fortunately these remodelings may be classified fairly well, and once understood, are not difficult to recognize. The earliest type consists of alterations made before 1850 to “modernize” the appearance of a house—a Greek Revival doorway might replace an earlier Adamesque example. Then came the Victorians with their French roofs, oriel windows and brownstone details. Finally, in the twen-

tieth century the Federal-Georgian revivalists have frequently set out to undo the Victorian work, and in other cases to improve upon the original. Despite these complications, the analysis of the individual buildings and their dates has shown that there were four fairly distinct waves of building and that each is characterized by certain stylistic peculiarities.

1800-1812

Notwithstanding the late eighteenth-century flavor which the Hill certainly possesses, with the exception of the State House, there is not a building in the "Old Beacon Hill District" which actually dates from that century. The years 1795-1800 were troubled ones for the young nation—the Jay Treaty, the xyz Affair and the Undeclared War with France—and the development does not really begin until after 1800. Although the election of Jefferson in that year was regarded with dismay in Federal Boston, it was the beginning of a period of prosperity which ended only with the events leading to the War of 1812. This then forms our first phase of activity, and within it Bulfinch is obviously the central figure.

We are extremely fortunate in having a map dating from 1814 which chronicles the state of affairs at the end of this period. The so-called Hale's Property Map (figure 5) illustrates immediately that the original concept of the Proprietors has been much confused by the influx of row houses into the area. For along with the freestanding buildings there are strips of such houses along Mt. Vernon, Walnut, Chestnut and Beacon Streets. Indeed the variety of types of houses is greater and more confusing than in any of the later periods. The problem is made even more difficult by the fact that many of them have disappeared, or have been radically altered in appearance. Still, it is possible to sort out and analyze the principal types.

The first and most obvious are the single mansion-houses on Mt. Vernon, Chestnut and Beacon Streets. Only two of these, 85 Mt. Vernon and 45 Beacon Street, survive intact. They are both by Bulfinch and are superb examples of the kind of house the Proprietors originally envisaged for the whole district. While there is nothing "rural" about either one, they are conceived as freestanding entities and required open space on either side to achieve their full effect. The delicate and highly refined style of these houses and its English sources have led to the not inept term Late Colonial. These houses and the nature of this phase of the Bulfinch style are too well known to need reiteration here.

Secondly, there is a group of pairs of houses which were treated as single compositions, thereby gaining symmetry and monumentality. This treatment (which remains current in the later periods), may be regarded in this case as a sort of compromise between the free single, and the row house types. Some had side yards, while others were joined to their immediate neighbors in a row. Of these several remain—6 and 8 Chestnut, 54 and 55 Beacon, 87 and 89 Mt. Vernon, and on a lesser scale, 47 and 49 Pinckney, 21 and 23 Joy Street and 8 and 10 Joy Street (the latter two pairs in a much altered condition). 87 Mt. Vernon and its now missing twin 89, again by Bulfinch, in their original form presented an imposing façade eight bays wide to the street. The recessed arches and the small windows of the ground floor, the very tall windows of the second floor, and their diminution in the upper floors, as well as the refined details are all highly typical of the ruling style he set for the period.

54 and 55 Beacon are perhaps the best-known examples of the double type. The attenuated Adamesque forms of the pair mark them as distinctively Late Colonial, but they have a personal flavor which is quite unique. They have been variously attributed to Peter Banner and to Asher Benjamin—

the only other architects of note in this early period—but the problem remains unsolved. They are of particular interest for our purposes, for they employ the bow front in what is essentially a row house, for the first time on the Hill. This form, which remains of minor importance during the 1820s, will emerge suddenly as an important motif in the early thirties.

Next there is the architect-designed town or row house and in this category Bulfinch once again established the model with two groups—the block on the north side of Mt. Vernon above Walnut and the three Swan houses, 13-17 Chestnut Street. Of the former group only 55 and parts of 57 and 53 remain. Number 55, the end of a block, was oriented toward a side yard as were 49 and 57. (This is a novel treatment also found in some single houses of the period—25 Joy Street, 29A Chestnut and several houses on upper Pinckney.) Both rows exhibit the familiar Bulfinch vocabulary here applied to a design which presumably could be repeated over and over, side by side. Though not as fine, they are close in style to his famed design for the long-destroyed 1-4 Park Street. The Chestnut Street row suffers from an irregularity in the placement of the doors, unless a fourth house was projected to the east.

Upper Pinckney Street presents a case by itself. Its proximity to the even more rapidly developing community to the north really made it a part of that development, and with the exception of a pair of houses at 47 and 49, there was little here of any architectural pretention. Buildings hatched diagonally on Hale's Property Map are of wooden construction, and vestiges of several of these remain today. Since most of the North Slope was built over with tenements in the later nineteenth century, it is fortunate to have this one remnant still revealing the pleasantly haphazard character the whole district must have had.

Of particular interest is the group of tall narrow brick houses numbered 51-65. This group is an excellent example of what might be called the vernacular row house of the turn of the century. Severely simple and functional, they are obviously the work of builders who cared but little for the architectural handbooks of the time. The only bit of the Bulfinch-Benjamin vocabulary which they consciously employ is a handsome elaborately carved wooden cornice—some of which are still in place. The triple square-headed windows on the first floor of several of them were a practical innovation introduced after the Revolution to gain light for a one-window room. Other houses of this general type still exist on Charles Street and in the block bounded by Mt. Vernon, Joy and Hancock Streets.

I have particularly emphasized these houses produced by the speculative builder-designer, for this type, much improved by the builders' increasing sophistication and familiarity with the pattern books, becomes the dominant one during the second phase of activity in the twenties.

Before moving on to that highly productive decade, let us list the general characteristics which apply—to a greater or lesser extent—to all the divergent pre-1812 categories. The prevailing height with few exceptions is four stories, the top floor generally being quite low with "one over one" windows. In almost all of the larger houses the basement or ground floor is separated from the upper part of the building by a band of brick or stone, and frequently recessed arches frame the windows below the band. The Adamesque-Late Colonial decorative details—porticos, pilasters, cornices, and so forth are usually of wood, though a form of brownstone or granite is occasionally used for window lintels and brick cornices with a dentil motif are sometimes substituted for wooden ones. The front doorways, at least in the surviving examples, were predominately flat-headed rather than round, one notable ex-

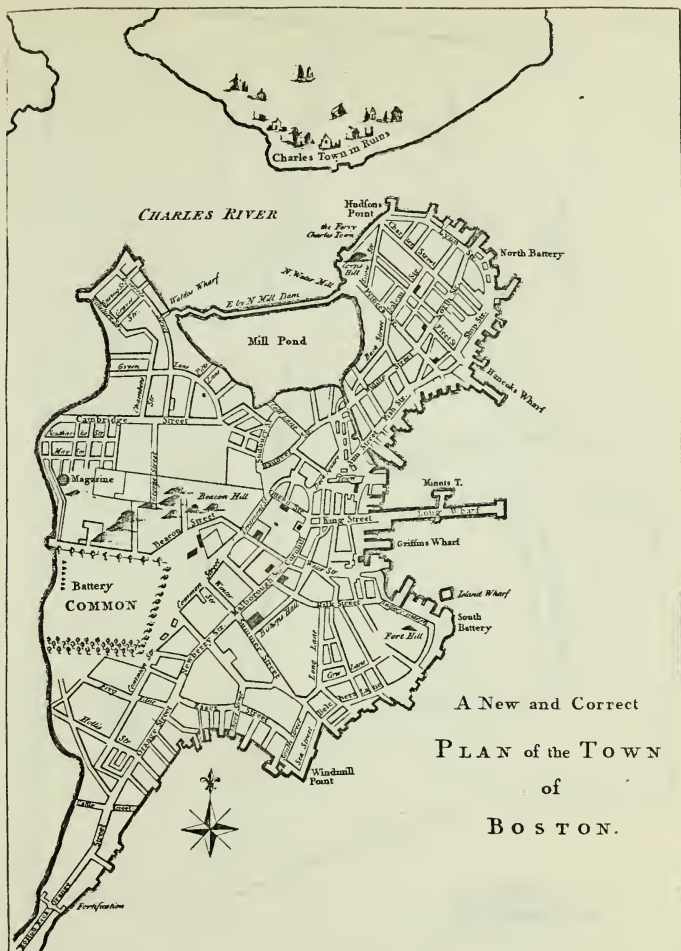


Figure 1. Map of Boston, 1775, from the *Gentlemen's Magazine*, October 1775

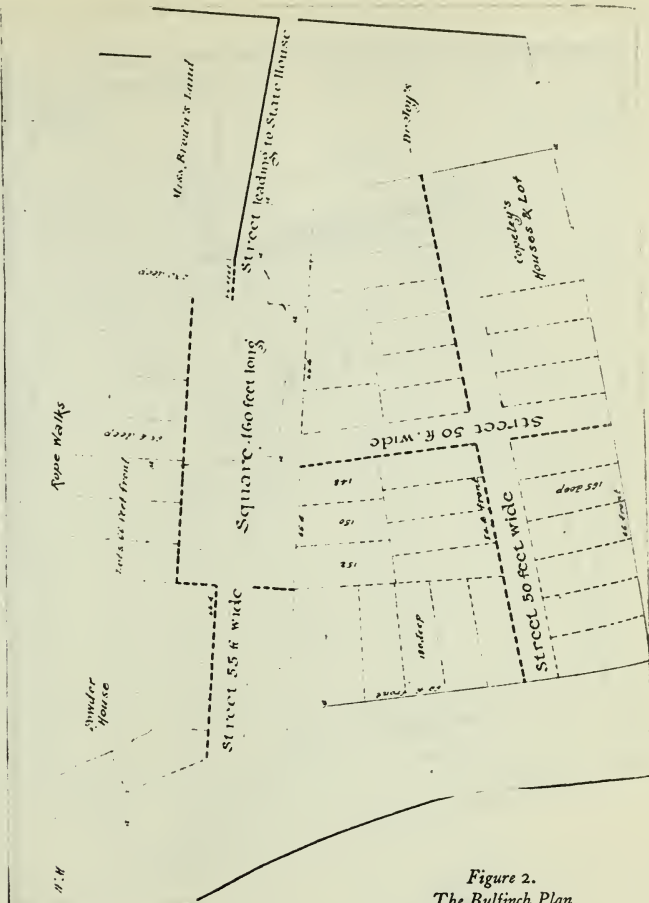


Figure 2.
The Bulfinch Plan

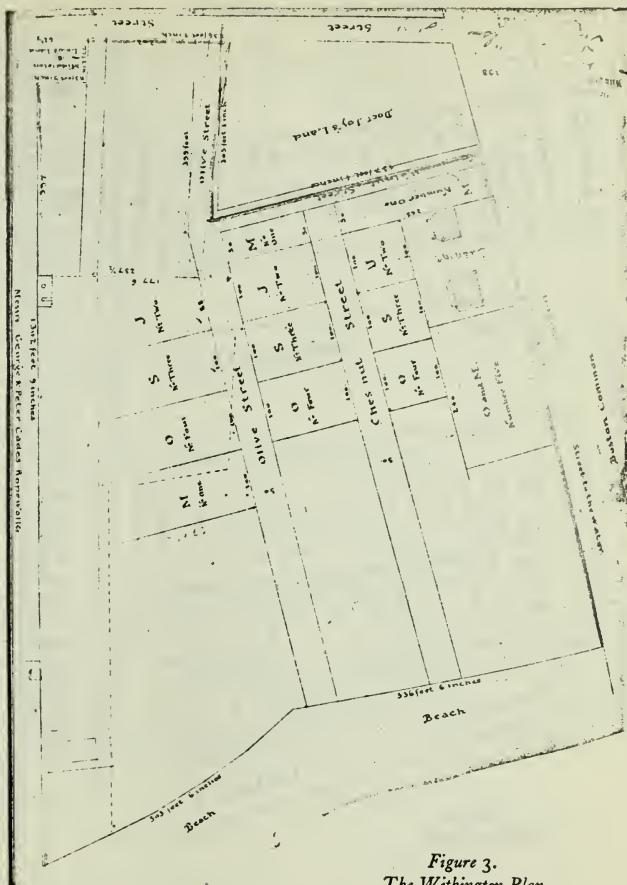
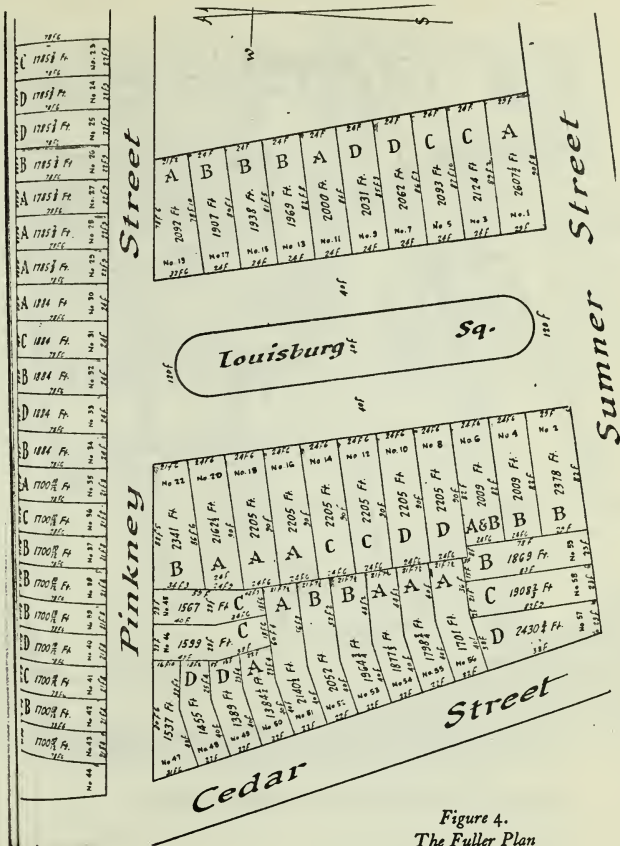


Figure 3.
The Withington Plan



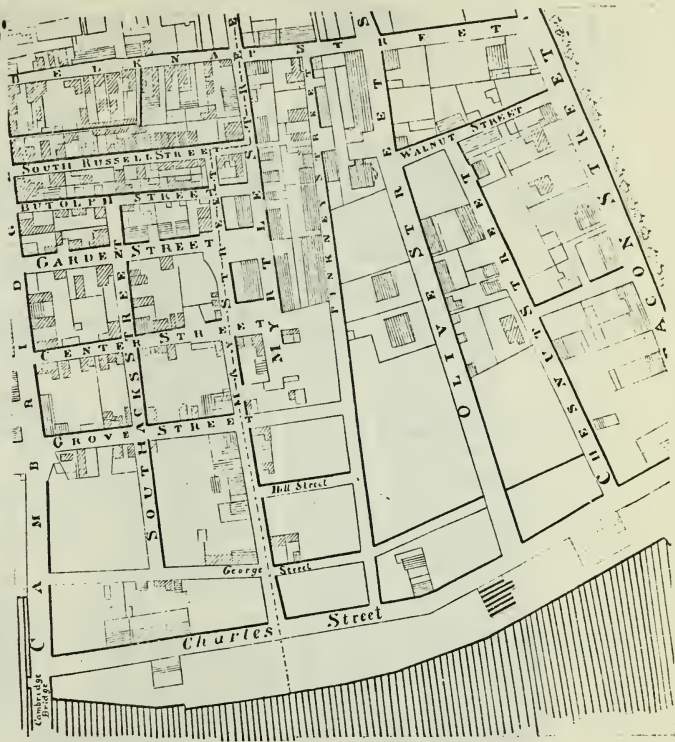
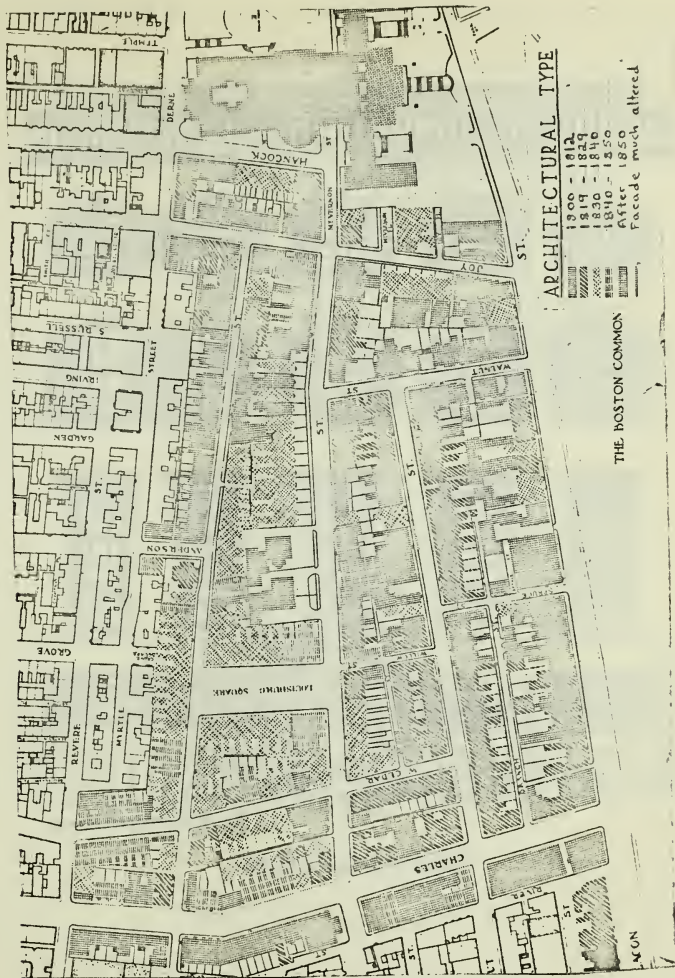
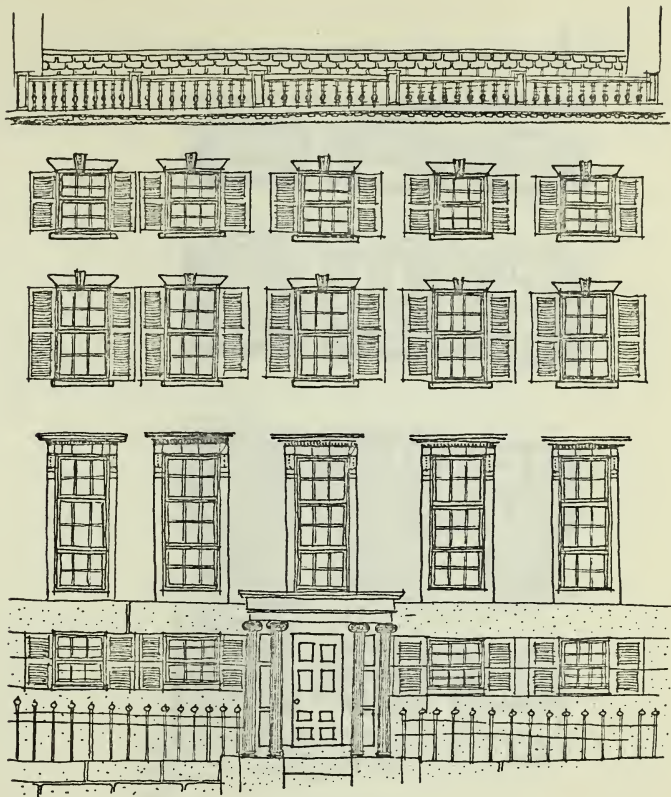
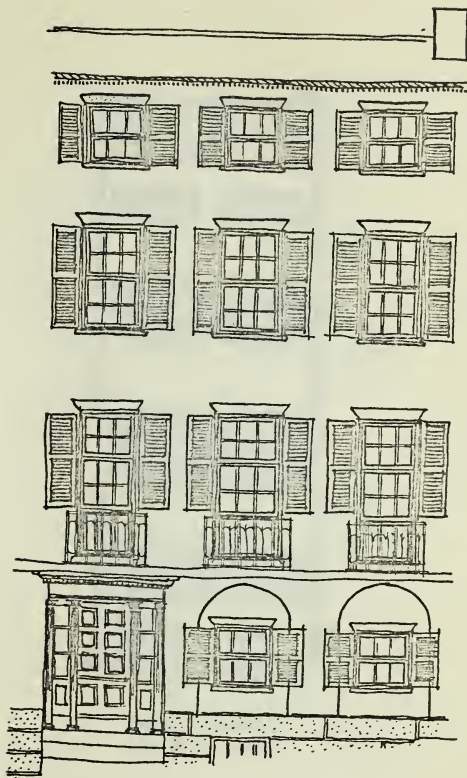


Figure 5. Detail of Hale's Property Map of Boston 1814

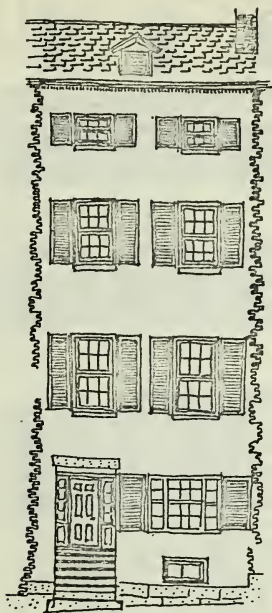




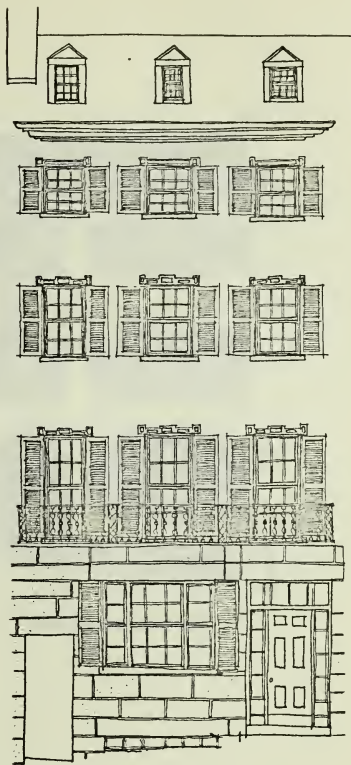
The Mansion House by Bulfinch



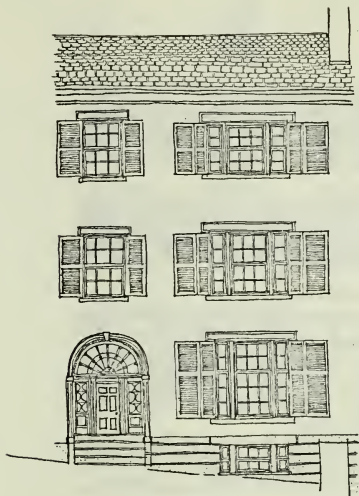
Row House by Bulfinch



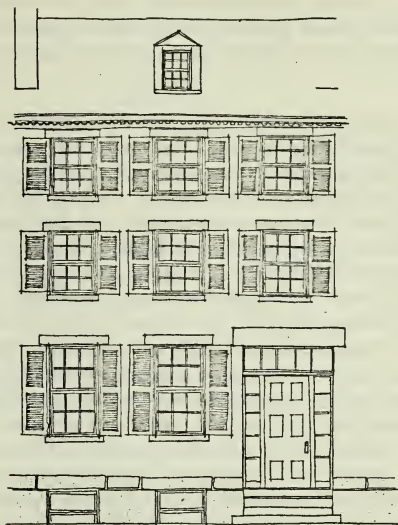
*Vernacular Row House
Turn of the Century*



Large House of the 1820's



Small House of the 1820's



Smaller House of the 1830's

ception being the fine pair of arched doorways at 54 and 55 Beacon. Lintels were in the form of a flat arch, often having a single or double keystone with voussoirs scored on the surface. The brickwork of the façades was almost universally of rough reddish-orange brick laid in a Flemish bond resulting in a pleasing textural quality notably lacking in later periods.

1819-1829

The activity that the war abruptly halted in 1812 was not resumed for some time. The end of the war was followed by a period of economic confusion, improved somewhat by the charter of the Second Bank of the United States and the enactment of the Tariff Act in 1816. It was not until 1818 that any significant amount of building was resumed on the Hill, and it then continued without interruption until the financial crisis of 1829. This forms our second period and we will find it very different from the prewar era. The most meaningful change is that the confusion of types of houses disappears. As we saw in considering the planning of the area, the row house replaces other forms, and these need only be divided into larger and smaller examples for further analysis. A small number of what might still be termed vernacular houses continue to be built, and at the other end of the scale, some which are clearly the work of architects for specific clients. But Bulfinch has now left the scene for Washington and his role is not filled by any other individual. Most of the houses of the period are the work of builder-architects, working from the textbooks or perhaps continually modifying a scheme originally derived from an architect as such.

Though the period lacks a single major figure, Bulfinch's influence still lingers in the broad sense of a tradition of good design with careful attention to proportion and details. The specific elements of his vocabulary disappear rather quickly, and it might be said that he taught the next generation how to

speak—rather than what to say. This is clearly evidenced by the fact that there is not a house dating from the twenties that could seriously be mistaken for his own work.

The style of ornamentation as it was continued by these men was an adaptation of the Late Colonial, as modified by the classicism now current almost everywhere in the young country. The Greek Revival came to Boston in 1819 in the form of St. Paul's Church, across the Common, and while it never came to the Hill in any complete sense, it certainly exercised a sobering influence on the elegant, Adam-derived forms. This short-lived local fusion of the two principal styles of the early republic produced what, in my opinion, was the classic phase of the domestic architecture of the Hill. This style of the "Era of Good Feeling" avoids the often mannered elegance and attenuation of forms of the Late Colonial, and at the same time the heavy dryness of much of the Greek Revival.

The main scene of activity is now the southwestern portion of the Proprietors' land. Lower Chestnut and Beacon, the south end of West Cedar, and Acorn Streets are primarily products of this decade. The first in date are five houses on Beacon Street all of which had been built by 1819. They form a transitional group containing elements of the older and of the new fashions. Number 42 Beacon (now the Somerset Club with an added bay and otherwise much altered) was the last mansion house erected on the Hill. Its design, by Alexander Parris, with projecting curved central bay, is a free translation into heavy stone of Bulfinch's since-destroyed Mason Mansion on Mt. Vernon Street. The remaining four consist of two pairs with curved bays, 39 and 40, and 56 and 57 Beacon, in the tradition of the already described 54 and 55 of 1806. 56 and 57 still exhibit the soon to be outmoded Flemish bond brickwork, and in height and character closely resemble 54 and 55. But the moderately heavy wooden cornice of a

more classic profile and rectangular, rather than flared, lintels with incised patterns both attest to the later date. 39 and 40 (now with an added story) are also of Flemish bond, but were forward-looking in other ways. The original height of three stories and attic is an early instance of the reduced verticality favored in the twenties. Further, incised lintels are present in an early and rich form with raised blocks at the centers and ends, and the recessed Ionic columns in the entrance portals have a distinctly classic flavor.

The fact that all five have curved bays is not typical of the twenties, when a straight façade was usually preferred. Others in these blocks from a few years later also have bays and this peculiarity is perhaps due to their Beacon Street location, where 54 and 55 had early established the precedent, and where the added vistas derived from such a treatment were particularly rewarding.

Within the twenties proper, the row houses exhibit a happy uniformity and a balanced style that make our examination considerably easier. Many of the building contracts of the period specify that the house in question is to be finished exactly like, say, "Miss Cabot's house, on Mt. Vernon Street." At the same time, titles to vacant land were frequently sold with the proviso that "none other than brick or stone dwellings three stories high ever be erected on this lot." Thus there is still a conscious striving by individuals—with the admittedly limited means available to them—to achieve the uniformity of effect typical of the group planning of eighteenth-century England, for which Bulfinch's work provided an immediate local prototype. In the single instance where a speculative builder was able to finance a whole block at once, such an effect was automatically achieved. This is the singularly simple and handsome block on the lower side of West Cedar between Mt. Vernon and Chestnut. It was built in 1827 by the builder-architect Cornelius Coolidge who was clearly the leader of

this builder group. His name may be associated with innumerable houses of the period and they are almost invariably of high quality.

Though the trend throughout the decade was toward generally smaller houses, larger ones were still current, and ideal examples exist which have been little changed. 28-34 Mt. Vernon is an interesting row dating from 1822 which still savors somewhat of the earlier period. The overall proportions—four stories high and only two windows wide above the ground floor—are reminiscent of the early vernacular town houses on upper Pinckney Street. But there are significant changes; the windows are more nearly equal in height, and regular brickwork has replaced the Flemish bond. The triple window in the ground floor, the efficient means of procuring light for a narrow room, was adopted by the clever builder-designers and became almost a trademark of this decade. The window lintels however are still of the flared flat arch variety, though minus the keystone, and the relatively light, projecting wooden Doric portico might be termed unprogressive for the date. (While such porches tend to disappear during the twenties, they occasionally reappear in the next period with notably more “correct” proportions.)

In numbers 33 and 34 Beacon, and 7, 9 and 11 Chestnut from a short two years later—1824—we find classic examples of the larger house of the twenties from which the minor archaisms have disappeared. Both are four stories high and have granite basements, rusticated in the larger Beacon Street pair, and smooth-faced in the somewhat smaller Chestnut Street trio. We have already seen the new tendency to use granite introduced in Parris’s 42 Beacon Street. The overall use there of this sober and inherently monumental material is perhaps of questionable success—though it must be recognized that it has suffered from its later enlargement. On the other hand, it is perfectly suited to its use in the examples at hand, where

it contrasts handsomely with the brickwork above. Once again the ground and top floor windows have gained relatively in height and the lintels are now of the new form with incised patterns. There are floor-length windows in the piano nobile or second floor (the original introduction of which Fiske Kimball attributed to Bulfinch). These remain current as a possible variant during the whole period 1800-1850. The continuous iron balconies break the surface of the façades and provide a horizontal counterbalance for the essentially vertical compositions. These became increasingly popular in the twenties and thirties, with an ever-changing repertory of motifs. By contrast, the ironwork from 1800-1812 was generally more delicate in form and confined to the single window.

The smaller house is the most characteristic and in many ways the finest product of the time. And fortunately a great many survive in excellent condition, particularly in lower Chestnut Street. As examples we might select the row there numbered from 50 to 60 and the three at 44, 46 and 48 Mt. Vernon, all dating from the middle of the decade. They are all three stories high with moderately pitched attic roofs. The door recesses are arched and banded with a light line of incised brownstone broken by small impost blocks and keystones. Within the recess, the doors are surrounded by side and fan lights with tracery that exhibits the somewhat sobered delicacy of the period. The lintels again display the finely incised rectangles and squares—in the Mt. Vernon row with raised end and central blocks. The Chestnut Street houses illustrate a most successful use of the triple window. In these it is repeated in the second and third floors where it becomes the single light source for the larger rooms on those levels. In such smaller houses where the principal entertainment rooms were usually on the first floors, the piano nobile is given no particular external emphasis.

What general characteristics mark the decade as a whole?

The Flemish bond of the earlier period disappeared almost entirely in favor of a somewhat darker, though still slightly rough brick, laid in regular courses with narrower joints. Wooden external decorative details tend to disappear. The elaborately carved wooden cornice is almost universally replaced by a slightly projecting brick cornice with a dentil motif formed by alternately projecting "headers." The light projecting portico gives way most frequently to recessed entries framed with an arch. When columns are used at an entrance they are often of stone as at 33-34 Beacon—and usually of more classical proportions. On the whole, granite was used more than before or later, this tendency culminating in 1829 in the extremely handsome row at 70-76 Beacon. Though their all-granite façades are obviously exceptional, these relatively small houses, in their distinction, balance and restraint, serve as an epitome of the achievement of the twenties.

1830-1840

The brief but severe financial panic of 1829 brought an end to the period, and when building was resumed in the early thirties, the style changed in several important respects. First the bowed front façade, heretofore largely confined to Beacon Street, and there in symmetrical compositions with the doors placed together, was now widely adopted for row houses. Secondly, the decorative details turned rather abruptly from the modified Late Colonial to the new repertory of Greek-inspired motifs which Asher Benjamin presented in his books from the late twenties onward. In the preface to his 1833 *Practice of Architecture* he praises the "Grecian System" because its "economical plan, and plain massive features, are peculiarly adapted to the republican habits of this country." The lingering traces of the eighteenth century withered away rapidly under such competition. Finally, the mid-thirties were extremely prosperous years. An exuberant faith in the future

and no lack of funds combined to produce a demand for larger houses, and these now come to the fore as the principal type.

The center of activity moved to Louisburg Square and lower Pinckney Street which, though planned in the twenties did not begin to develop until 1834. There was also much building near the State House on the old Hancock and Joy property, just recently opened for development. And a last vestige of the Proprietors' original scheme, several large vacant mansion house lots on Mt. Vernon, was soon covered over.

The first important row of the new period was 1-5 Joy Street, built in 1832, which immediately proclaim a change of taste. They revert to the prevailing four-story height of the early period, and the ground-to-cornice bowed front repeated in each façade gives the row a dynamism which is a distinctly new quality. New also is the complexity of the lintel system and the heavy enframing of the doors—all in brownstone. The lintels of the ground and top floor windows are merely an undifferentiated part of horizontal bands of brownstone running clear across the façade. The lower is perhaps a reminiscence of the Bulfinch basement band in his nearby Mt. Vernon Street houses, while the upper serves as frieze-like enrichment below the cornice which is frequent in the thirties. The intervening lintels are a development of the incised twenties style, now with pendant blocks at either end creating a slightly hooded effect indicative of things to come. In place of an arched entrance, we find a rectangular opening framed with sturdy, unfluted, double-faced angle pilasters carrying an entablature, and this is to be the favored form in the new decade.

Numbers 69-83 Mt. Vernon also date from the early thirties and are similar in character to the Joy Street row. 79-81 exhibit another new variant of the lintel form. It consists of a simple rectangular brownstone slab with a small rosette framed in a square at either end—perhaps too delicate a note,

considering the increased scale of the houses and the heaviness of other details. Just above these, 59 to 63 were built toward the end of the decade on the site of the Mason mansion, which was destroyed to meet the new demand for house lots. 63-67 are of the new bow front type with an even richer array of brownstone detail. The lintels here are all variations of a low pediment projecting from the façade, differing in form at each of the first three floors.

Number 59 is unique among the houses on the Hill in that it marks the high point of the Greek Revival in the area. Its fine Ionic portal is almost a temple front in miniature, the pedimented window lintels are among the most successful of the type, and classical wreaths in a frieze beneath the roof cornice mark the vertical rows of windows. The interior of the house boasts an abundance of pure Greek Revival details, particularly variations of the anthemion motif. The fact that this is the sole example of a full-blown acceptance of the style exemplifies the tempering of the new fashion by already long extant local tradition.

Louisburg Square itself must obviously be regarded as the finest product of the thirties. The new style achieved a certain perfection and unity of effect here—happily more or less respected by all latecomers to the scene. The lower side of the Square with its row of swelled fronts is particularly fine (numbers 8-22). In these the usual four-story elevation of the time is discarded in favor of a rather novel three-story, areaway and basement scheme, perhaps in deference to the essentially small scale of the square. In these the piano nobile is moved to the first story, which thus becomes the tallest. The areaway and retaining wall made it possible to have a large well-lighted room in the front of the basement and in some cases this actually served as the family dining room. Number 14 is probably closest to its original form. The door frame is of the now prevalent type introduced at 1-4 Joy

Street, in this case very successfully embellished with a low pediment. The unusual open granite steps and slab over the areaway show a fine feeling for the nature of that material, and even the light "rosette-square" lintels are more effective, here, due to the smaller scale of the house.

Larger houses without bows continued to be built and there are good examples of these in Mt. Vernon Place, along Mt. Vernon opposite the Square, and even several in the Square itself. With the natural exception of their less plastic quality, they exhibit the same general characteristics as their bowed contemporaries.

Nor did the smaller house disappear from the scene, but these as a rule adhered to the straight façade. (An exception to this, 76 and 78 Pinckney, prove that the bowed front is ill-adapted for narrower frontages.) The best of the smaller ones achieve a certain austere dignity and may be seen to advantage in the block between Mt. Vernon and Pinckney on West Cedar Street. They too are quite distinct from their predecessors of the twenties. The familiar triple window, despite its merits, disappears completely, and the arched entranceway is superseded by a rectangular opening often completely undecorated with the exception of a purely functional rectangular lintel. They tend to be somewhat taller than their predecessors and their brick-dentil cornices are often more pronounced due to the addition of several slightly projecting courses beneath the dentils. Many have the now frequent continuous iron balconies employing the new vocabulary of Greek-derived motifs.

The basic trends of the decade will have emerged from the above discussion—the new importance of the bowed front, the impact of the Greek Revival, and the trend toward larger houses. One significant innovation remains to be mentioned—the introduction during the decade, of deep-red, smooth-surface pressed brick for the facing of the façades. This was laid

with very fine joints of dark mortar, the result being an extremely precise and almost textureless plane.

The major depression of 1837 brought a quick end to this third chapter of our story. As may be seen from figure 6 there was little empty land left at this point, and it would be the end of the tale were it not for a short postscript. When prosperity returned again in the forties the last remaining lots were built over and the Proprietors' venture was completed—some fifty years after its inception.

This time there is no sharp change within the local tradition. Many buildings from the years after the final resumption of activity are indistinguishable from those of the preceding decade. The houses at 2, 4, 6, and 1 and 3 Louisburg Square are illustrations of this. Their general style is very close to that of their earlier neighbors, though with more analysis certain minor distinctions emerge. These houses exemplify, for instance, a continuation of the vertical impulse—being the tallest buildings on their respective sides of the square. The continuity of style persists in most of the smaller houses too, as witness the block on West Cedar Street between Pinckney and Revere. The increased value of land caused the division of this remaining plot into somewhat narrower lots, but the houses there are almost identical to those in the thirties-built block to the south on the same street.

The houses of the forties are the final product of the continually developing style we have traced since 1800. But they are not the whole story of the decade, for in these very same years certain houses were built in a completely foreign idiom—not only with no regard for unity of effect—but with what was obviously a very conscious desire to be different. These deny all the traditions of the first half of the century, and lead directly to the vast confusion of styles of the second half, which usually pass under the loose label "Victorian." For example in 1847, the same year that 1 and 3 Louisburg Square

were built with manifest respect for the ensemble, Richard Upjohn designed the tremendous brownstone houses at 70 and 72 Mt. Vernon in a pastiche of revival elements that almost defies analysis. It is rather remarkable that a tradition of dignified anonymity had persisted this long in an age of individualism and romanticism.

A word at least should be said about interior planning which we have virtually disregarded thus far. A detailed study is not only beyond our scope but would not prove particularly rewarding. The problem of row house planning is by nature quite limited, and the possible variations are few. The stairs, for example, could be at the side of the house, or in the middle between the front and back rooms. Curving flights exist as a possible alternative in the finer houses from the earliest to the latest examples. Bulfinch set standards of comfort and convenience in his plans that could hardly be surpassed in the terms of the first half of the century, and the subsequent development was merely the integration of as many of these features as possible into the plan of an average house.

The architects, with a few notable exceptions, have remained anonymous. Many, like Coolidge, were builders who were architects too, by virtue of their design books. Others no doubt were "gentlemen" still schooled in the tradition that architecture was a normal facet of a complete education. They worked in the framework of the fast-expiring eighteenth-century rationale that provided rules for practice and taste in all the arts. The justly proportioned results which we have examined were thus almost anachronistic when produced, and the fact that they have survived until the mid-twentieth century makes them doubly so, and consequently of particular interest and worthy of preservation.

In conclusion, let us run through a brief summary of our findings. The first period was marked by a confusion of types, and the style of all but the vernacular buildings was the Fed-

eral or Late-Colonial manner of Bulfinch and his followers. By the twenties the town house had become the undisputed form and the style achieved a classic phase as a result of the absorption and modification of the Bulfinch tradition by the local builders. The thirties saw the conquest of the Greek-derived vocabulary of detail, but the Greek Revival at its most imaginative provided no alternative form for the tall narrow town house, and their ultimate ancestors remained the houses of Georgian London and Bath. This style persisted into the forties, where it met the competition of the oncoming revivals that spelled its doom.

While our purpose has been to dwell on the changing minutiae and minor distinctions by which the houses of the successive decades may be recognized, the functional homogeneity of all of the pre-1845 work must again be emphasized. Talbot Hamlin stated this particularly well: "Their simplicity itself produced a certain fluidity in style that gave harmony to the work of different periods; for doors could vary and be Adam-like or Greek, the details of the ironwork could be the scrolls of the 18th century or the palmettes of the 1830s, and still—with the basic forms of tall slim windows and delicate cornices remaining the same from decade to decade—harmony reigned."

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Eugene Howard Clapp II
Davis Wasgatt Clark, Jr.
Forrester Andrew Clark
George Oliver Clark
Paul Foster Clark
David Francis Cobb
Jere Colman
Mrs. Gwendolyn Moulton Conant
Kenneth John Conant
Ralph Waldo Conant
Miss Louise Condit
Eugene Thomas Connolly
Franklin James Connors
Mrs. William Constable
Benjamin A. Cook
Miss Grace E. Cooke
Charles Allerton Coolidge, Jr.
William Appleton Coolidge
Quentin Leroy Coons
Mrs. Frederick Torrey Copp
Charles Edward Cotting
Lee Winslow Court
Borden Covell
James Joseph Crane, Jr.
George Bertram Creesy
Mrs. Edith G. Crocker
Paul Earl Crocker
Samuel E. M. Crocker
Miss Rosamond Sears Crompton
Arthur Dennis Cronin

List of Members

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Frank Edwin Crowell
Edward Cunningham
James Michael Curley
Arthur George Curren
Mrs. Fred G. Curtis
Frederic Haines Curtiss
William Carlyle Cusack
Gardner Cushman, Jr.
Mrs. Joseph A. Cushman
Norman Locke Cushman
Harold Stephens Cutler

Mrs. Richard E. Danielson
Albert Milton Davis
Miss Ethel Bradford Davis
Frederick Deane
Frank Augustine Dewick
Mrs. Clara De Windt
Norman S. Dillingham
Mrs. William H. Dimick
Laurence Paine Dodge
William Norman Dodge
John Cooke Dowd
Charles Dana Draper
Eben Sumner Draper
John Druker
Mrs. Edward J. Dunn
Kenneth Holcomb Dunshee
Kingsland Dunwoody
Robert Dysart

Nathan Willis Edson
Frederick M. Eliot
William Ellery
Byron K. Elliott
Mrs. Grace Melville Ellison
John Jay Ellsworth

Mrs. Henry Endicott
Herbert Smith Evans
Albert P. Everts

Harold Arthur Fasick
Charles Norman Fay
William Sellers Febiger
Robert Scott Fifield
E. J. Fischel
Miss Margaret A. Fish
Miss Gertrude Fiske
Paul Henry Fitzgerald
Mrs. Stephen S. Fitzgerald
William Francis Fitzgerald
Frederick Charles Fletcher
Bernard Dudley Forbes
Joseph Fabian Ford
Mrs. Joseph Fabian Ford
Chandler Hunting Foster
Hatherly Foster, Jr.
Lawrence Foster
John Fox
Edward Sanborn French
Randolph Frothingham
Alan Winslow Furber

Hollis P. Gale
Joseph Gannon
George Peabody Gardner, Jr.
Samuel Leon Gargill
Rhodes Anthony Garrison
Alfred C. Gaunt
Mrs. Alexander R. George
Earl Gibbs
Luke Gillespie
Osmon Burnap Gilman
Miss Susan Jane Ginn

Eli Alexander Glasser	Andrew Kidder Henry
Herbert Parsons Gleason	John Albert Herlihy
Hollis Tidd Gleason	Robert Webster Herrick
Joel Ernest Goldthwait	Frank Wilson Cheney Hersey
Richard Ira Goodrich	William F. Hickey
George T. Goodspeed	Adams Sherman Hill
Joseph Charles Gora	Donald McKay Hill
Mrs. Addie Kimball Grant	E. Melville Hill
Bowman Graton	Gerald Hill
Mrs. Horace Gray	Albert Pope Hinckley
Philip Arthur Green	Edward Dorsey Hobbs
Herbert Wylie Greenhalge	Harold Daniel Hodgkinson
Joseph Clark Grew	Chester Arthur Hoefer
Norman Hathaway Griffith	Albert Eugene Holdridge
Frank Washburn Grinnell	Richard B. Holman
Miss Helen Guild	Robert Jameson Holmes
Frank M. Gunby	Thomas Patrick Horgan
	Henry Hornblower II
Edwin W. Hadley	Ralph Hornblower
Ernest A. Hale	John Denison Houghton
Samuel S. Hall, Jr.	Chandler Hovey
Edmond E. Hammond	Mark Antony DeWolfe Howe
William Churchill Hammond, Jr.	Parkman Dexter Howe
Paul Alfred Hardaway	Paul Mascarene Hubbard
Francis Austin Harding	Eugene Albert Hudson
Joel Ellis Harrell	Richard Sears Humphrey
Miss Marguerita C. Harrington	Carlton Hunneman
Leo Hart	Francis Welles Hunnewell 2nd
Mrs. Augusta Batchelder Hartt	James F. Hunnewell
Francis Forrester Haskell	William Parker Hunnewell
Mrs. Robert C. Hawkes	Herbert Forester Hunter
Frank Wesley Hawley	Miss Elizabeth Quincy Huntington
Mrs. William Haynes-Smith	Frederick Wolcott Huntington
William Eugene Hays	Mrs. Byron S. Hurlbut
Mrs. Phoebe L. Helliwell	Francis Xavier Hurley
Hugh O'Neill Hencken	Maynard Hutchinson
George Bunsen Henderson	Clarence Ellis Hyde

List of Members

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Dugald C. Jackson
Herbert Harold Jaynes
Henry Angier Jenks
Theodore Edson Jewell
Howard Mumford Jones

Joseph Kaplan
Michael Thomas Kelleher
Henry Plimpton Kendall
Edward Hibbard Kenerson
John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Phillips Ketchum
John Coleman Kiley, Jr.
D. Allen Killeffer
Edward Adams Kimball
Frederick Milton Kimball
James E. Kimball
Arthur Ronald Kimpton
Wisner Payne Kinne
Harry John Klotz
Norman Knight
Lucius James Knowles
Terence A. Koen
Nathan R. Krock

Mrs. Agnes E. Lacy
John C. Lacy
Mrs. Horatio Appleton Lamb
Miss Rosamond Lamb
Mrs. Frank P. Lamson
John William Lane
Howard Witherell Lang
Edward Atkins Larner
John Silsbee Lawrence
Francis Theodore Leahy
Mrs. Joseph Lee, Sr.
Hans Lehner

G. Raymond Lehrer
Edmund Francis Leland
Warren Kendall Lewis
Frank D. Littlefield
Edward Whittier Lombard
Augustus Peabody Loring
Francis Bacon Lothrop
Stephen Bleecker Luce
Charles Luckman
Mrs. Frank J. Ludwig
Richard Friend Lufkin
Clarence Seward Luitwieler, Jr.
Arthur Theodore Lyman
Mrs. Harrison F. Lyman
Harrison Franklin Lyman, Jr.
John W. Lyon

Angus M. MacNeil
Warren MacPherson
James Lester Madden
Michael Lester Madden
John Alanson Magoon
Kenneth Southard Magoon
James Francis Malley
Vincent L. Marchant
Robert Theodore Markson
Daniel L. Marsh
John Pitts Marston
Charles Ellis Mason
C. Herbert Masse
Mrs. George Henry May
Richard Arnold May
Robert Newton Mayall
Lowell Allen Mayberry
Angus William McAdam
Philip J. McAteer
Louis Blalock McCarthy

Charles Andrew McDonough	Adrian F. O'Keeffe
Harry A. McGrath	Miss Mary L. B. Olcott
Allyn Brewster McIntire	Frederick Joseph O'Neal
Edward Aloysius McLaughlin, Jr.	Edward H. Osgood
Joseph Vincent McMullan	William Bradford Osgood
Mrs. Joseph Vincent McMullan	
Frederick Anthony Meagher	Donald Kingman Packard
Walter Robertson Meins	George Lyman Paine
Keith Merrill	John Adams Paine
Mrs. Sherburn M. Merrill	John Adams Paine, Jr.
Mrs. Madeleine Tinkham Miller	Mrs. Richard C. Paine
Mrs. Valerie Veasey Miller	John C. Pappas
Norville Livingston Milmore	Mrs. Cortlandt Parker
James Jackson Minot	William Amory Parker
Charles Galloupe Mixter	William Stanley Parker
John Arthur Moir	Brackett Parsons
Irwin Likely Moore	Albert L. Partridge
George Andrews Moriarty	Miss Amelia Peabody
Samuel Eliot Morison	Charles Livingston Peabody
Miss Marie Jessie Morrison	Harold Peabody
Erving Plumer Morse	Arthur Emmons Pearson
Julius Carol Morse	John Forbes Perkins
Malcolm Morse	Miss Mary Ruth Perkins
Isadore Harry Yaver Muchnick	Dominic John Perri
Kenneth Ballard Murdock	Lester Perrine
Henry Alexander Murray	Lucius Manning Perry
Lorenz Francis Muther	Miss Margaret Perry
	John S. Pfeil
Nathaniel Cushing Nash	Mrs. Stephen Phillips
Charles Francis Nettleship, Jr.	William Phillips
Henry Hall Newell	Dudley Leavitt Pickman, Jr.
Clarence Lucian Newton	Mrs. Wallace L. Pierce
Mrs. Gladys Elizabeth Norley	Walworth Pierce
Charles F. Noyes	Richard Pigeon
	Bremer Whidden Pond
Howard Chase O'Brien	Harvey Tolman Pond
Joseph E. O'Connell	Thomas Temple Pond

List of Members

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Arnold Stuart Potter
Mrs. George H. Powers
Herbert Gale Pratt
Walter Merriam Pratt
Mrs. Roscoe H. Prior
Mrs. George Newton Proctor
Orville Nash Purdy
Miss Elizabeth Putnam
George Putnam

Miss Adelle Rawson
Robert Witman Raymond
Harold C. Read
Kenneth Harry Redmond
John Rowen Reilly
Russell George Reilly
Edward Reynolds
Harrison Gardner Reynolds
John Richardson
Carleton Rubira Richmond
Harold Bours Richmond
Ralph Sumner Richmond
Charles F. Rittenhouse
George Ambrose Rivinius, Jr.
Miss Bertha Florence Rogers
Dudley Pickman Rogers
Charles Abraham Rome
Hubert Eugene Ruel, Jr.
Miss Clara R. Russell
Richard Spofford Russell

Mrs. Eleanor Saltonstall
Richard Saltonstall
Maurice H. Saval
Michael Sammarco
Oliver H. Scharnberg
William Edward Schrafft

John C. Schultz
Lawrence Rill Schumann
Mrs. Lawrence Rill Schumann
Francis Paul Scully
John Endicott Searle
Miss Clara Endicott Sears
Miss Eleonora Randolph Sears
Miss Evelyn Sears
Arthur Butman Sederquist
Harry Selig
Serge Semenenko
Miss Jane Sewall
George Cheever Shattuck
Henry Lee Shattuck
Henry Southworth Shaw
Mrs. William Shaw
Frederick Johnson Shepard, Jr.
Glenwood John Sherrard
Edwin Arthur Shuman
David Frederick Sibley
Stephen Westcott Sleeper
Walter C. Small
Christopher Carlisle Smith
David Lyman Smith
Francis Edward Smith
George Willard Smith
Graydon Smith
Jonathan F. Smith
Lester Ruthven Smith
Louis Carter Smith
Lyman Bradford Smith
Miss Marcia Anne Smith
Paul Theodore Smith
Richard Ilsley Smith
Robert Moors Smith
Paul Henry Snow
Irving M. Sobin

John Chester Solberg	Mrs. Henry D. Tudor
Abraham M. Sonnabend	Peter Turchon
Dale M. Spark	Daniel Tyler, Jr.
William Rogerson Sparrell	Mrs. Maurice Tyrode
Phineas Shaw Sprague	
Frederick Louis Stagg	Miss Mary Robinson Underwood
Mrs. Frederick Louis Stagg	Mrs. William Lyman Underwood
John P. Starratt	
Foster Waterman Stearns	Eliot Wadsworth
Ezra Frederick Stevens	Joseph Timothy Walker, Jr.
Robert Hooper Stevenson	Robert Burns Wallace
William Nelson Stevenson	Mrs. David Walton
Mrs. William Nelson Stevenson	Joseph Warren, Jr.
John Harold Stewart	Sinclair Weeks
Malcolm Bowditch Stone	Francis Clark Welch
Stephen A. Stone	Robert H. W. Welch, Jr.
Harold Grey Storke	Miss Anna Spalding Weld
Mrs. Harry Peirce Sturdy	Charles Oliver Wellington
Charles Leavitt Sullivan	Channing M. Wells
Charles P. Swan	Barrett Wendell, Jr.
Benjamin Harrison Swig	Winthrop Wetherbee, Jr.
	Edward Valentine Wetmore
Edward A. Taft	David Pingree Wheatland
Amos Leavitt Taylor	Mrs. Richard Wheatland
Charles Henry Taylor	Ross Whistler
Myron C. Taylor	Howard Whitcomb
Mrs. Anna Tekulsky	George K. Whitney
Mrs. Albert Ball Tenney	Richard Whitney
Edward C. Thayer	Theodore Train Whitney, Jr.
Mrs. E. R. Thayer	Donald Hollis Whittemore
William Besserer Thomas	Mrs. Albion Dyer Wilde
Mrs. Elsie P. Thompson	Miss Dorothy G. Willard
Brackett Kirkwood Thorogood	Raymond D. Willard
Mrs. C. H. Thurber	William Bacon Willcutt
George Murat Thurmond	Eugene Williams
Harry Albert Tilton	L. Ware Williams
Mrs. Emma Sanborn Tousant	Ralph Blake Williams

List of Members

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James Robert Willing
Robert Mullin Winn
Robert Wise
Oliver Wolcott
Henry Austin Wood, Jr.
Orrin Grout Wood
Clifford Alonzo Woodard

Mrs. F. H. Woodward
Thomas Worcester
Nathaniel Treat Worthen
George L. Wrenn 2nd
Roy A. Young

Annual Members

Miss Eleanora Dean Adams
Albert Tchelebi Aladjem
Rudolf Amann
George L. Anderson
Harry Gray Anderson, Jr.
Henry Lyman Armes
John B. Atkinson
Walter Seaburn Attridge, Sr.
Joseph Atwood
B. Alfred Aubrey
Charles Averill
James B. Ayer
Mrs. James B. Ayer

Sumner Hovey Babcock
Francis M. Babson
Louis Fabian Bachrach
Charles Edward Bacon
Mrs. Theodore L. Badger
Walter Irving Badger, Jr.
James E. Bagley, Jr.
Ralph Richard Bagley
Talbot Baker
Franklin Greene Balch
Francis T. Baldwin
Henry Sill Baldwin
Robert Baldwin

James Outram Bangs
Talcott Miner Banks, Jr.
B. Devereux Barker
Clarence Alfred Barnes
John Barry
John J. Barry
Robert Patrick Barry
Charles William Bartlett
Howard Irwin Bartlett
Nelson S. Bartlett, Jr.
Charles J. Bateman, Jr.
Harold William Bates
William L. Baxter
John S. Baybutt
James Cushing Bayley, Jr.
George Upham Baylies
Mrs. Armistead K. Baylor
Ronald G. Beal
John Carver Beale
Mrs. Arthur W. Bell
Theodore P. Bell
Miss Frances Z. T. Benner
George William Bentley
J. Emmanuel Berg
Paul Bernat
Mrs. Paul Bernat
Miss Jane Berriman

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| George William Berry | Robert William Buck |
| Harry William Besse | Joseph D. Buckley |
| William Hall Best | Harold Bugbee |
| Nathaniel Beach Bidwell | Francis Vaughan Bulfinch |
| John M. Bierer | Paul Revere Bullard |
| Chandler Bigelow | Mrs. Frances I. Bump |
| Miss Pauline Bill | Philip Hackett Bunker |
| Mrs. Rutherford Bingham | Ralph Frederick Burkard |
| Reginald W. Bird | Mrs. F. Allen Burt |
| S. Bruce Black | |
| Mrs. Taylor Black | Chilton R. Cabot |
| Harry John Blake | Henry Bromfield Cabot |
| Maurice Cary Blake | Mrs. Samuel Cabot |
| William J. Blake | Philip Raymond Calder |
| Charles Barnes Blanchard | Walter Lyman Calder |
| Robert F. Blessington | Donald F. Cameron |
| Frederick W. Bliss | Franklin Edward Campbell |
| Henry Mather Bliss | Mrs. Pietro Paolo Caproni |
| David Moseley Blossom | Harold Arthur Carnes |
| Kenneth Bacon Bond | Albert Edward Carpenter |
| Mrs. Campbell Bosson | John P. Carr |
| Thomas Winston Botsford | Miss Anne Shaw Carter |
| William Nettleton Bourne | Miss Ruth Noella Carter |
| Robert Moore Boyd | William Joseph Carter |
| Mrs. Louise Gardner Bradlee | Thomas Joseph Carty |
| Claude Raymond Branch | Harold C. Case |
| Ellerton James Brehaut | A. B. Casson |
| William Patrick Brennan | Henry Francis Cate, Jr. |
| Edward Slocum Brewer | Earl M. Chapman |
| Bartholomew A. Brickley | Richard Palmer Chapman |
| Alexander Brin | John Peirce Chase |
| Edwin Deering Brooks | Frederick Eaton Cheever |
| Edwin Deering Brooks, Jr. | John Hale Chipman III |
| Miss Alice Morehead Brown | Frederic Cameron Church, Jr. |
| Mrs. Edwin P. Brown | Mrs. William H. Clafin, Jr. |
| Frederick Cyril Bryan | Philip M. Clark |
| Gordon Whitman Bryant | Robert Jones Clark |

List of Members

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Stanley Edwin Clark
James F. Clarke
C. Comstock Clayton
Mrs. Alice S. Clough
Charles Kane Cobb
Alexander Cochrane
Miss Mary McKay Cochrane
John Codman
John Ruskin Coffin
C. Stewart Cole
Howard Ware Cole
Mrs. Maria Louise Coleman
Horatio Colony
Mrs. Edward Swift Colton, Jr.
Alfred Thomas Comstock
Joseph Fraser Conlan
Charles A. Connors
Frank L. Converse
Thomas Jefferson Coolidge
John Lewis Cooper
Mrs. Arthur C. Cope
Richard Copeland
Forrest George Corey
Joseph Z. Corkin
Frank J. Coughlin
Mrs. Gardner Cox
Philip E. Coyle
Wellington Morley Cramer
U. Haskell Crocker
Edward J. Crosby
Miss Frances D. Cross
Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield
Paul L. Cumings
Abbott Lowell Cummings
Malcolm Forbush Cummings
Laurence Curtis 2nd
Louis Curtis

George Marston Cushing, Jr.
Leonard Cushman
Miss Anna Williams Cutler

John Linfield Damon
Lawrence Barton Damon
Morris Nathaniel Davidow
Clinton Wildes Davis
Donald Davis
Harold Stearns Davis
John F. A. Davis
Nathanael V. Davis
John F. Day
C. Bradford Dean
Mrs. C. Bradford Dean
Miss Marion Louise Decrow
Frank S. Deland
Franz H. Denhausen
Arthur Stone Dewing
Nathaniel Thayer Dexter
Everett Mann Dickinson
Mrs. Frank Currier Doble
Robert Gray Dodge
William A. Doe
Frank Joseph Donahue
Edward C. Donnelly, Jr.
Jerome I. H. Downes
Leonard H. Dowse
Arthur Hastings Doyle
Miss Aimee Frances Draper
Andrew Dreselly
Jesse A. Drew
Mrs. Jesse A. Drew
William W. Drummey
Frederic Christopher Dumaine, Jr.
Ralph Walton Dunbar
Christopher James Duncan

Carroll Dwight
Miss Laura E. Dwight

Ralph Mason Eastman
Richard J. Eaton
Henry Walters Edgell
Stuart Coles Edmonds
Alexander Ellis, Jr.
Benjamin Miles Ellis
Edward Learnard Emerson
Mrs. David J. Evans

John W. Farley
Miss Marion B. Farnsworth
Thomas Fazio
Mrs. George R. Fearing
Michael Paul Feeney
Harry Morris Feinberg
Harold Everett Fellows
Maxwell Field
William Lusk Webster Field
Earl Foster Fillmore
Alexander E. Finger
Daniel Joseph Finn
Stanley G. H. Fitch
Frederick Arthur Flather
Laurence B. Fletcher
Mrs. Elvira E. Flynn
Alexander Forbes
Horace Sayford Ford
Miss Elizabeth Prentiss V. Fowle
Robert True Fowler, Jr.
Charles James Fox
Earl Wallace Franklin
A. Alfred Franks
Stanley Goodwin French
Allen Francis Frye

Howard Otis Frye
Mrs. Gladys Florence Fullerton

Thomas J. Galligan
R. H. Ives Gammell
Mrs. William Whitworth Gannett
Guy Garland
Mrs. William Lloyd Garrison, Jr.
Arthur Joseph Gartland
Walter Benton Gaskell
Ebenezer Gay
James Gardner Geddes
John Morgan Gepson
Joseph Edward Getman
Miss Edith Dwight Gibson
Mrs. Henry C. Gibson, Jr.
Miss Helen C. Gilbert
Henry Lathrop Gilbert
Mrs. Florence M. Gillette
Charles Herbert Gilmor
Otto T. Gilmore
Benjamin Ginsberg
Alfred Adelbert Glidden
James Harold Goddard
Clyde Mills Goldthwait
Fairfield Goodale
Francis Xavier Goode
Robert E. Goodwin
James Theodore Gormley
James Matthew Graham
William F. A. Graham
Richard David Grant
Miss Louise Britten Graves
Mrs. Herbert W. Graves
Reginald Gray
William Latimer Gray
Jerome Davis Greene

List of Members

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John G. Greene
Henry Vose Greenough
Mrs. Margaret R. Gregg
Mrs. Paul Gring
Merrill Griswold
Casper Meyer Grosberg
Boone Gross
Bernard D. Grossman
Sidney William Grossman
William H. Guild
David W. Guiry
Francis Barton Gummere
Gordon Bancroft Guptill

Donald Chisholm Hagar
H. Frederick Hagemann, Jr.
Florin Joseph Hailer
F. Derby Hall
Frank Brigham Hall
Mrs. Helen Livingston Hall
Mrs. Henry L. Hall
Wilfred McGregor Hall
Lucius Felt Hallet, Jr.
Edward Pierce Hamilton
Miss Susan Hammond
Reginald W. Hanson
Maxwell Harris
James V. Hartnett
Charles Herman Harvey
Francis Whitney Hatch
Henry O. Havemeyer
Lester George Hawkins
Roscoe Arthur Hayes
Clyde James Heath
John Joseph Healy, Jr.
Henry Rogers Hedge
Myron Heller
Elliott Henderson

Ernest Henderson
Thomas M. Hennessey
Andrew Hopewell Hepburn
John Ruggles Herbert
David Evans Hersee
Charles Colby Hewitt
E. Robert Higgs
Henry Wadsworth Hight
Mrs. Henry W. Hildreth
Harold M. Hill
Mrs. Carroll B. Hills
August Spencer Hirschbaum
Vernon Brooks Hitchins
William Ferguson Hoey
H. Ray Hofford
Mrs. Edward Jackson Holmes
Stacy Holmes
Mrs. William P. Homans
Mark Michael Horblit
Mrs. Ralph Hornblower
Henry Forbush Howe
David Heath Howie
Duncan Howlett
Wilbar Marden Hoxie
Lyman H. Hoyt
Mrs. Eliot Hubbard, Jr.
Miss Elinor L. Hughes
Jerome C. Hunsaker
Donald J. Hurley
Kenneth Hutchins
Charles Frederick Hutchinson
John Phillip Hyland
John Bernard Hynes

David B. Ingram
William D. Ireland
Frederick Manley Ives

James Higginson Jackson	Charles Irving Lampee-
Robert Henry Jackson	Bruce Lancaster
Holder Morgan Jameson	Mrs. Bruce Lancaster
William A. Jeffery	Miss Susan Grace Lane
Melvin Richard Jenney	Frank Lavine
Andrew Thurston Johnson	James Lawrence, Jr.
Frank Wilmonte Johnson, Sr.	Joseph Lee
Miss Harriet Everard Johnson	Richard M. Lee
Alfred Wilde Jones	Harry A. Leonard
Mrs. Daniel Fiske Jones	Neil Leonard
Mrs. Grinnell Jones	Mrs. H. Frederick Lesh
Henry Campbell Jones	William Robert Leslie
Mark Robert Jouett	Mrs. Frederick J. Levisaur
Thomas Macken Joyce	Miss Lillian K. Lewis
George Worcester Judkins	Joseph M. Linsey
	Max Lipson
Frank Warton Kaan	Bertram Kimball Little
Mrs. Hettie L. R. Kaffenburg	Leon M. Little
Jacob Joseph Kaplan	Royal Little
Arthur Aaron Karp	Miss Katharine Livermore
Louis F. Katz	Louis L. Lobel
Roger Keith	Halsey Beach Loder
Bernard James Kellner	Elias M. Loew
Parker Henry Kennedy	Mrs. Percival H. Lombard
Charles Kenny	Julian C. Loring
Mrs. Madeleine Appleton Kidder	Arthur M. Love
Fred Nelson Kimball	Winslow Harding Loveland
Mrs. John H. Kimball	Alvah Hobart Low
Arthur W. Kimbell	James Arnold Lowell
Putnam King	Ralph Lowell
Frederick Nelson Kite	Mrs. Ralph Lowell
Mrs. Wheaton Kittredge, Jr.	Eben P. Lufkin
Howard Klein	Joseph Wheelock Lund
John B. Knox	Leslie E. Lynde
Robert Salmon Kretschmar	Joseph Norman Lyons
George Alexander Kyle	

Maxwell Eugene Macdonald
Norman MacDonald
Torbet Hart Macdonald
Mrs. William J. Macdonald
A. Lawrence MacKenzie
Eric F. MacKenzie
Lauchlin John MacKenzie
Kenneth Alexander MacRae
Alexis Armstrong Mahan, Jr.
Philip Sanford Marden
Earl Bowman Marlatt
Edward Hastings Marrett
Edward W. Marshall
Edward Everett Martin
Horace Johnson Martin
Pliny P. Mason
Mrs. Eugene Holmes Mather
Robert Washburn Maynard
Lester L. Mayo
Robert Daniel McCarron
Justin Aloysius McCarthy
Albert Edward McClellan
John Joseph McColl
David T. W. McCord
John Lawrence McCormick
George Welsford McCoy
John Henry McCullough
William H. McDonough
Kenneth McDougall
Alexander McElwain
James Franklin McElwain
Ross Armstrong McFarland
Malcolm Perrine McNair
Miss Joan McPartlin
Joe V. Meigs
Ralph Remington Meigs
John M. Merriam

Philip Aldrich Merrill
Arthur G. B. Metcalf
Keyes DeWitt Metcalf
Henry Hixon Meyer
Richard Henry Miller
Mrs. Leroy M. S. Miner
Robert Eveleth Minot
Herman Arthur Mintz
Joseph Solon Mitchell
Robert Humphrey Montgomery
Spencer B. Montgomery
Henry Coleman Moore, Jr.
Robert Lowell Moore
Roger Allan Moore
Alva Morrison
Miss C. Jane Morrison
Ralph Edwin Morrison
Mrs. Cabot J. Morse
Horace Henry Morse
Thomas Motley
Warren Motley
Werner Mueller
Mrs. Marion Graves Mugar
John Francis Mulhern, Jr.
D. Joseph Mullane
William Joseph Mulligan
George Saltonstall Mumford, Jr.
Robert John Munce
Paul E. Murphy
Mrs. Abraham Myerson

Chauncey Cushing Nash
Herbert Nash, Jr.
George Parker Nason
Francis Aloysius Nolan
George Norton Northrop

William W. Obear
 Daniel J. O'Brien
 Daniel Theodore O'Connell
 Joseph Francis O'Connell, Jr.
 Patrick Augustine O'Connell
 William N. Oedel
 James Michael O'Leary
 Myer Laurence Orlov
 Mrs. Edward H. Osgood
 William F. Otis

 Stephen Paine
 Charles Edwards Park
 Amory Parker
 Claude Eldred Patch
 Mrs. H. Philip Patey
 Gilbert Russell Payson
 William L. Payson
 Elliott Perkins
 William Hartwell Perry
 Mrs. Franklin T. Pfaelzer
 Mrs. Carrie May Phillips
 Joseph Henry Phillips
 Philip Phillips
 Charles Wills Phinney
 Myron Everett Pierce
 Edgar Benjamin Pinto
 Charles Gilbert Plimpton
 Arthur K. Pope
 Mrs. C. F. Potter
 George G. Potter
 William Sutton Potter
 Kendall Preston
 Richard Preston
 Morton Peabody Prince
 Robert Morton Prouty
 Mrs. Robert Morton Prouty

C. Phillips Purdy
 Mrs. C. Phillips Purdy

 William Henry Quain
 Joseph Cornelius Quinn

 Arthur Gorham Rand
 Edwin H. Rand
 William McNear Rand
 Bergen B. Rapalyea
 Leslie Gilbert Rawding
 William F. Ray
 E. Benjamin Redfield
 Charles Albert Reed
 Gerald Stillman Reed
 Duncan E. Reid
 John Francis Reid
 William James Reid
 Frank William Reilly
 Simon Reiss
 Paul Revere
 George Tilly Rice
 Charles Oliver Richardson
 George Richmond
 Miss Mabel Louise Riley
 Walter Joseph Ripley, Jr.
 Robert Morrill Robbins
 Miss Alice Leavitt Robinson
 Warren Leonard Robinson
 Albert Wright Rockwood
 Alfred Rogers
 L. Robert Rolde
 Howard Frank Root
 Manuel Charles Rosenfield
 Martin D. Rosenfield
 George Ross
 John Clifford Ross

List of Members

49

Mrs. John Clifford Ross
George Barker Rowell
Stanley Miller Rowland
C. Adrian Rubel
H. W. Dwight Rudd
Charles Belcher Rugg
Mrs. Gertrude Runkle

Paul Joseph Sachs
Jacob Saliba
Nathaniel Saltonstall
Alfred C. Sanberg
Walter Edgar Sands
Frank Sawyer
Ralph T. Sayles
Donald Scott
Edwin Buckingham Sears
Henry Latimer Seaver
Miss Muriel Livermore Seward
George Crossan Seybolt
Haskell Shapiro
Hirsh Sharf
Oscar M. Shaw
William Leonard Shearer III
John J. Sheehan
Henry Richardson Shepley
Mrs. O. Herbert Sherbrooke
Albert Case Sherman, Jr.
Murray Edward Sholkin
Karl Vincent Short
Miss Olive Simes
Mrs. Elsie Gleason Sloan
John Bolton Sloggett
Eric Parkman Smith
Everett Ware Smith
Julian John Smith
William B. Smith

Edward Rowe Snow
Henry Curtis Snow
Roger Philip Sonnabend
Lamar Soutter
Joseph Peter Spang, Jr.
Howard B. Sprague
Richard Kimball Sprague
Percy Le Baron Spencer
Russell Colesworthy Squires
Phillip Henry Stafford
Donald Bertrand Stanbro
Gordon S. Stanley
Raymond Walker Stanley
Chester Chandler Steadman
Albert Warren Stearns
Herbert L. Stein
Arthur W. Stevens
Zadok Lyman Stiles
James E. Stinson
Harry Galpin Stoddard
Clement Kimball Stodder
Mrs. Alice Balch Stone
Arthur Parker Stone
Milton Edward Stone
Robert G. Stone
Miss Thelma Mildred Stone
Robert Hopkins Storer
Theodore L. Storer
Charles Moorfield Storey
Gordon LeRoy Story
Henry S. Streeter
Mrs. Willoughby H. Stuart, Jr.
John O. Stubbs
Robert Shaw Sturgis
Daniel A. Sullivan, Jr.
Kenneth Reynold Sutherland
Joseph L. Sweeney

Charles Crowell Swett
Elijah Kent Swift
H. LeRoy Swimm
Thomas Ward Symons

Fritz Bradley Talbot
Mrs. Fritz B. Talbot
Alden Richardson Taylor
Cecil Taylor
Albert Bernard Terkelsen
Sherman R. Thayer
Carroll William Toohey
Byron G. Tosi
Mrs. Byron G. Tosi
Richard Lockwood Tower
Charles Townsend
Miss Gertrude Townsend
William V. Tripp, Jr.
Bayard Tuckerman, Jr.
Frederic Alonzo Turner
Miss Clara Mildred Tuttle

Austin O'Grady Uhl

Henry Thomas Vance
Herman Vershbow
John A. Volpe
Theodore H. Von Kamecke, Sr.
Seth Morton Vose

Richard Wait
Samuel Wakeman
Quincy W. Wales
Edgar T. P. Walker
Elmer Lawrence Ward
G. Philip Wardner
Caleb W. Warner

Mrs. Fiske Warren
Sydney Horace Lee Washington
John Francis Watson
Mrs. Edwin S. Webster
John Gardner Weld
Charles Milford Werly
Albert West
William E. Westman
George Franklin Weston, Jr.
James Vincent Whalen
Stephen Wheatland
Miss Adaline Emerson Wheeler
Dixon Bogart White
Erskine Norman White
Miss Gertrude Richardson White
Goddard May White
Paul Dudley White
Walter Muir Whitehill
Alexander Whiteside
John M. Whittaker
Bradford Adams Whittemore
Mrs. Bradford Adams Whittemore
Robert Mason Whittemore
Edward Henry Willey
Bradford Williams
Harold P. Williams
Mrs. Oliver E. Williams
Allan J. Wilson
Francis Stone Wilson
Harold George Wilson
Frank H. Wing
Andrew N. Winslow, Jr.
Mrs. Alex Winsor
Frederic Winthrop
Herbert A. Wood
William H. Woolner
Paul Ingraham Wren

List of Members

51

Mrs. Edward Wright
Francis S. Wyner
Rudolph Wyner

Mrs. Nathan Yamins
Dane Yorke
Benjamin Loring Young
Thomas R. Young

Necrology

1957

Life Members

Edward Stanley Abbot, October 15
Mrs. Henry D. Burnham, September 16
Henry Endicott, February 6
Phillip W. C. Geer, 1956
Roland Gray, November 23
Portor D. Helliwell, May 31
Phillip R. Hovey, January 28
James Carlton Howe, June 28
Arthur S. Johnson, December 21
Frank M. Manker, April 6
Henry Lowell Mason, October 18
Joseph E. McCarthy, December 23
Stewart Mitchell, November 3
George Hale Nutting, 1957
Donald Putnam Perry, April 29
Clarence Haendel Pond, February 7
David S. Reynolds, March 3
Newton Shultis, 1957
Thomas Francis Sullivan, August 27
Cushing Toppan, July 1
Thomas Todd, July 18, 1956
Edward Fleming Watkins, January 23
Fred Herbert White, April 9
Walter Rogers Whiting, November 22

Annual Members

Mrs. Leonard F. Apthorp, 1957
Frederick R. Bogardus, May 12
Hans L. Carstensen, March 7
Richard Ely Danielson, May 23
Wilfred James Doyle, June 19

William D. Eaton, August
Edwin E. Farnham, May 7
Samuel G. Fish, February 12
Lee Max Friedman, August 7
Roger W. Hardy, December 11
William P. Hart, April 7
Charles Hoffbauer, July 26
Mrs. Celia F. Logan, January 20
Eugene H. Mather, December 11
Richard D. Northrop, January 17
William W. Paddock, January 20
Ralph R. Patch, September 18
Louis H. Resnik, August
Edward H. R. Revere, May 3
Hugo Wellington, October 31
Miss Helen R. Williams, January 24

A Message to Members

An organization charged with continuing responsibility for the preservation of historical material related to its city must of course enjoy financial stability to reach its aims. The quickest way to achieve this is by gifts and bequests of money or securities; the surest way is by steadily attracting new members to its rolls.

People join the Bostonian Society, take part in its work, and ultimately move on, necessitating a constant, year-by-year effort to insure that those who leave are replaced. Our Society has a most effective method of enabling members to encourage others to join, simple, and involving none of the time and effort of personal solicitation. All a member has to do to be a real factor in our progress is to jot down the names and addresses of men or women who would, presumably, be sympathetic to the aims of the Society. If such a name does not appear on our membership list, or among names of people recently invited, the Clerk of the Society sends an attractive, interesting and dignified invitation to join us. The invitation is issued by the Membership Committee, with no mention of the person who has suggested the name.

Will you please take this easy way of helping to forward the interests of the Society? You may rest assured that your cooperation will be greatly appreciated, and that you will be qualifying as a constructive member of a group which we believe is doing wholesome work for the community.

RALPH M. EASTMAN

Chairman, Membership Committee

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP is \$5.00 a year

LIFE MEMBERSHIP is \$50.00

Either deductible from Federal Income Tax

There is no initiation fee

Form of Bequest

I give and bequeath to THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, in the
City of Boston, the sum of _____dollars for
the general use and purpose of the said Society.

Proceedings of
The Bostonian Society

Committee on Publications

• •

WALTER MUIR WHITEHILL, *Chairman*

DAVID McCORD

ELLIOTT PERKINS

EBENEZER GAY

BARRETT WILLIAMS, *Secretary*

PROCEEDINGS
OF
*The Bostonian
Society*

Annual Meeting, *January 20, 1959*



Boston
OLD STATE HOUSE
1959

Gift 40
Cont'n

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Illustrations

Following page 12

Figure 1. The Bulfinch House in Bowdoin Square

Figure 2. The Vassall-Hubbard-Geyer-Gardner House

Officers of
THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY
Since Its Organization

President Emeritus

*GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS, 1932-1937

Presidents

*CURTIS GUILD, 1881-1906

*JAMES F. HUNNEWELL, 1907-1910

*GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS, 1911-1932

*COURTENAY GUILD, 1932-1946

*FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR., 1946-1950

*AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR., 1951

T. TEMPLE POND, 1952-

Vice-Presidents

*FRANCIS H. MANNING, 1907-1922

*COURTENAY GUILD, 1923-1932

*GEORGE KUHN CLARKE, 1932-1941

*FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR., 1942-1946

*JAMES M. HUNNEWELL, 1946-1950

T. TEMPLE POND, 1951-1952

RICHARD F. LUFKIN, 1952-

Clerks and Treasurers

*SAMUEL M. QUINCY, 1881-1884

*JAMES M. HUBBARD, 1884-1885

*DANIEL T. V. HUNTOON, 1885-1886

*WILLIAM C. BURRAGE, 1886-1890

*S. ARTHUR BENT, 1890-1899

*CHARLES F. READ, 1899-1932

* Deceased.

Officers of the Society

vii

Clerks

- *GEORGE R. MARVIN, 1932-1937
- JAMES L. BRUCE, 1937-1958

Secretary

- BARRETT WILLIAMS, 1958-

Treasurers

- FRANCIS E. SMITH, 1932-1947
- FREDERICK M. KIMEALL, 1948-1949
- RALPH M. EASTMAN, 1950-1955
- WILLIAM B. OSGOOD, 1956-

Directors

- *THOMAS J. ALLEN, 1886-1887
- *THOMAS C. AMORY, 1884-1889
- *WILLIAM S. APPLETON, 1884-1894
- *WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, 1884-1896
- *S. ARTHUR BENT, 1890
- *ROBERT R. BISHOP, 1882-1884
- *JOSHUA P. L. BODFISH, 1885-1914
- MARK BORTMAN, 1950-
- ELLERTON J. BREHAUT, 1946-1947
- *FRANCIS H. BROWN, 1911-1917
- *GEORGE O. CARPENTER, 1888-1896
- *BENJAMIN C. CLARK, 1890-1906
- *GEORGE KUHN CLARKE, 1928-1941
- *HERMANN F. CLARKE, 1939-1947
- *DAVID H. COOLIDGE, 1895-1907
- *HENRY W. CUNNINGHAM, 1913-1929
- *JACOB A. DRESSER, 1891-1893
- RALPH M. EASTMAN, 1941-
- *JOHN W. FARWELL, 1907-1929
- *ALBERT A. FOLSOM, 1897-1907

* Deceased.

The Bostonian Society

- *ALLAN FORBES, 1942-1946
- *THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM, 1930-1944
- *COURTENAY GUILD, 1908-1946
- *CURTIS GUILD, 1881-1906
- *JOHN T. HASSAM, 1881-1890
- *HAMILTON A. HILL, 1883-1895
- *JAMES F. HUNNEWELL, 1894-1910
- *JAMES M. HUNNEWELL, 1935-1954
- FREDERICK M. KIMBALL, 1948-1949
- *NATHANIEL T. KIDDER, 1923-1938
- JOHN C. KILEY, JR., 1950-
- *JOHN LATHROP, 1887-1899
- *ABBOTT LAWRENCE, 1882-1884
- *WILLIAM H. LINCOLN, 1899-1903
- *AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR., 1943-1951
- AUGUSTUS P. LORING, 1951-
- RICHARD F. LUFKIN, 1952-
- *FRANCIS H. MANNING, 1904-1922
- *WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN, 1900-1913
- *JOSEPH G. MINOT, 1912-1928
- *THOMAS MINNS, 1881-1885
- CHARLES F. NETTLESHIP, JR., 1954-
- *GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS, 1908-1933
- WILLIAM B. OSGOOD, 1954-
- *FREDERICK W. PARKER, 1917-1923
- T. TEMPLE POND, 1948-
- *EDWARD G. PORTER, 1896-1900
- H. W. DWIGHT RUDD
- *SAMUEL H. RUSSELL, 1882-1894
- *SAMUEL E. SAWYER, 1889
- *FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR., 1915-1950
- FRANCIS E. SMITH, 1932-1947
- *CHARLES H. TAYLOR, 1906-1941
- CHARLES H. TAYLOR, 1945-
- *BENJAMIN H. TICKNOR, 1948-1949
- *WILLIAM Q. WALES, 1923-1934

* Deceased.

Officers of the Society

ix

*WILLIAM W. WARREN, 1886-1890

*WALTER K. WATKINS, 1929-1933

*WILLIAM H. WHITMORE, 1883-1886

*LEVI L. WILLCUTT, 1894-1912

* Deceased.

Officers

President

T. TEMPLE POND

Vice-President

RICHARD F. LUFKIN

Secretary

BARRETT WILLIAMS

Treasurer

WILLIAM B. OSGOOD

Directors

RALPH M. EASTMAN
CHARLES H. TAYLOR
T. TEMPLE POND
MARK BORTMAN

JOHN C. KILEY, JR.
RICHARD F. LUFKIN
AUGUSTUS P. LORING
CHARLES F. NETTLESHIP, JR.

WILLIAM B. OSGOOD

Curator of Collections

HARRIET ROPES CABOT

Custodians

ANDREW P. DAKIN

WILLIAM H. QUAIN
EDWARD SMITH

PAUL F. COLMAN

Administrative Assistant

ALICE C. MORLEY

Committees

Finance Committee

AUGUSTUS P. LORING, *Chairman*

JOHN C. KILEY, JR.

CHARLES F. NETTLESHIP, JR.

Committee on the Rooms

EDWARD P. HAMILTON, *Chairman*

T. TEMPLE POND

MARTIN K. KING

RICHARD F. LUFKIN

EDWIN W. SMALL

AUGUSTUS P. LORING

STEPHEN WHEATLAND

MARION BREWINGTON

WALTER MUIR WHITEHILL

ERNEST S. DODGE

OSGOOD WILLIAMS

EBENEZER GAY

HARRIET ROPES CABOT, *Ex Officio*

WILLIAM B. OSGOOD

BARRETT WILLIAMS, *Secretary*

Committee on the Library

T. TEMPLE POND, *Chairman*

SUMNER H. BABCOCK

JOHN B. HYNES

RICHARD F. LUFKIN

MARK BORTMAN

ROBERT H. MONTGOMERY

JOHN C. KILEY, JR.

BARRETT WILLIAMS, *Secretary*

Committee on Papers

BARRETT WILLIAMS, *Chairman and Secretary*

JOHN C. KILEY, JR.

HAROLD C. READ

Committee on Publications

WALTER MUIR WHITEHILL, *Chairman*

DAVID McCORD

EBENEZER GAY

ELLIOTT PERKINS

BARRETT WILLIAMS, *Secretary*

*The Bostonian Society**Committee on Membership*RALPH M. EASTMAN, *Chairman*

CHARLES H. TAYLOR

JAMES T. GORMLEY

FREDERICK W. BLISS

H. LYMAN ARMES

ALLYN B. MCINTIRE

MICHAEL T. KELLEHER

ELIOT BICKNELL

EDWARD L. BIGELOW

BARRETT WILLIAMS, *Secretary**Committee on Memorials*RICHARD F. LUFKIN, *Chairman*

AUGUSTUS P. LORING

WILLIAM B. OSGOOD

BARRETT WILLIAMS, *Secretary*

Proceedings

Annual Meeting

THE seventy-eighth Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society was held in the Council Chamber of the Old State House on Tuesday, January 20, 1959, at 12:00 noon, the Vice-President, RICHARD F. LUFKIN, in the chair.

The reading of the records of the last meeting was omitted.

The Annual Report of the Secretary was read by Mr. BARRETT WILLIAMS.

Report of the Secretary

In 1958 the staff of the Society sustained a major loss in the retirement of the Clerk, Mr. James L. Bruce, on account of ill health. For twenty-five years Mr. Bruce brought to his duties a wide knowledge of Boston history which made him invaluable both to members of the Society, and to historically minded citizens from far and near. He had made many friends for the Society, and had developed a following of persons who had come to lean upon him in matters of Boston antiquities. His presence and guidance will be keenly missed.

His successor, who has taken the title of Secretary, feels concerning Mr. Bruce as did Benjamin Franklin about his ambassadorial predecessor at the French court: "I succeed him; I cannot replace him." However, the Secretary feels he can bring to his office a contribution, albeit of perhaps a different kind. The members of the Society, in due course, shall be the judge of this.

Perhaps the most significant contribution within the Old State House during 1958 has been that of our Curator of Collections, Mrs. Ropes Cabot. For many years the collections of the Society have perhaps not received the attention they merited, since the diverse and time-consuming duties of the Clerk or Secretary have not allowed him to concentrate on

them. Mrs. Cabot has filled this gap. She has made it her prime objective, during the past year, to recatalogue our entire collection. She is now well on her way to completing this one of her many tasks, and the effect has been that of seeing the pieces of a jig-saw puzzle fall into place. We may now confidently foresee that in the near future the Society will know exactly what it has in its possession, who were the donors, where every item is located, and finally the historical significance and value of each object. We will then be in a position to display our treasure to the best advantage, to furnish prompt information upon inquiry, and to set up special timely and appropriate displays.

Mrs. Cabot, it should be added, has been ably assisted in her various tasks by the Committee on Rooms, and especially its Chairman, Mr. William B. Osgood. Mr. Osgood has been unstinting of his time in consulting on problems as they arose, and his good taste and broad knowledge of Boston antiquities has enhanced the arrangement and display of our exhibitions.

The total number of visitors to the Old State House has dropped off by 3,294 from the previous year, leaving a total for 1958 of 37,941. The slightly lower figure has been due primarily to the temporary closing of parts of the building during the busy summer months, to allow for repairs. The City has completely refaced the west wall of the structure, and has repainted the Representatives Hall from ceiling to floor. Thanks are due to the City authorities for their generous co-operation.

As opposed to the slight decline in visitors, 178 new members have joined the Society during the past year. Credit for this addition is shared by the Chairman of the Committee on Membership, Mr. Ralph M. Eastman, the Committee members themselves, and the added solicitations of the Directors of the Bostonian Society and the Secretary. Since members are the spiritual life-blood of the Society, it is hoped that present members will continue to co-operate during the ensuing year

in suggesting new additions to the Society's ranks, and even exercising personal persuasion.

Meetings of the Society will be reduced this year. The impact of television, radio and the faster pace of modern life have made the leisurely attendance at meetings to hear speakers less enticing to more people. The Directors have therefore decided, tentatively at least, to substitute for meetings a Newsletter, to be sent to all members at appropriate intervals. While some will feel the loss of meetings, the membership at large will be kept even better informed of work in progress.

The activities of the Society need to be brought to public attention. Publicity during the last year has included articles in newspapers, on both the editorial and front pages, as well as photographs in rotogravure sections. The publicist, incidentally, received involuntary aid from a thief who stole a copy of Paul Revere's engraving of the Boston Massacre and then, in a fit of fright or repentance, returned it to the police. The incident furnished newsworthy copy. In addition, for the first time in the history of the Society, a series of six television programs was arranged last year for the coming one. The second Tuesday of the month, March through August, 1959, will see facets of Boston history depicted on Station WHDH's production, "Dateline Boston," on Channel 5, 6:00 to 6:30 P.M. An announcement of subjects and participants will be sent to all members via the first issue of the Newsletter, prior to the commencement of the series. It is felt that through this new medium a large audience will be reached, in a dignified manner, on matters of Boston history.

While the annual *Proceedings* are a regular feature of the Society's activities which are not normally thought of in terms of publicity, the *Proceedings* for 1958 perhaps deserve special mention. The paper on the domestic architecture of Beacon Hill, 1800-1850, by Carl J. Weinhardt, Jr., has elicited widespread and favorable comment. A new format, published by Mr. Fred Anthoensen of The Anthoensen Press, has also

Annual Meeting

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greatly enhanced this publication. Full credit is due to Mr. Walter M. Whitehill for his admirable work in editing the *Proceedings*, as well as to the Committee on Publications, of which he is Chairman.

A final activity of the Society, which brought public relations to a high level was the reception, tour and luncheon tendered some eighty members of the Atlantic Treaty Organization on September 27. Important civilian personnel who are staunch supporters of NATO in many countries abroad were entertained by a talk on Boston topography by Mr. Walter Whitehill, Director of the Boston Athenæum and a member of the Society. Following this, the ATO members were taken for a guided tour of the city in Army buses. The tour ended with a luncheon given at the Colonial Society. Through this hospitality, good will and a knowledge of Boston were carried far beyond our shores.

Ten gifts of historical value have accrued to the Society during the last year. The Society expresses its appreciation to the donors. This is perhaps the place to emphasize that the collections of the Society derive in large part from the generosity of the members and the public. The Society wishes to remind its potential benefactors that antiquities given by them are assured either of an appropriate setting for display to a wide and appreciative audience, or of careful preservation for posterity, or both. A gift, however hard to part with, takes an antiquity out of the relatively restricted circle of the family, and makes it a part of that far larger family who loves Boston and her past. Members and the public are also reminded that legacies and bequests are important if the Society is to operate at top efficiency and upon an expanding scale. To sum up, an organization such as the Bostonian Society never functions as a self-sufficient entity, but is the product of the good will of the community, of its pride in the city and its past, and of its determination to preserve and perpetuate the richness of its heritage.

The Annual Report of the Treasurer for the year ending December 31, 1958, was submitted by Mr. WILLIAM B. OSGOOD, who stated the financial books and records of the Society have been audited by Messrs. Charles F. Rittenhouse & Company, Certified Public Accountants.

Report of the Treasurer

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

Fund assets:		
Bonds, at cost (market value \$140,825)		\$151,846.07
Stocks, at cost (market value \$294,211)		96,052.00
Savings bank deposits		5,326.58
Cash in bank and on hand	\$5,526.53	
Less: Amount withheld for social security and income taxes	337.22	5,189.31
Loan receivable—employee		31.00
TOTAL FUND ASSETS		<u>\$258,444.96</u>

FUNDS

Funds:	\$ 74,741.16
Life memberships	40,245.46
Gifts and bequests, restricted	143,458.34
Unrestricted funds	<u>\$258,444.96</u>
TOTAL FUNDS	

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

Income:

Interest on bonds	\$ 5,802.50	
Dividends on stocks	9,128.45	
Savings bank interest	173.10	
Annual dues	3,826.00	
Commonwealth of Massachusetts	1,500.00	
Sale of souvenirs	1,308.95	
Contributions	657.50	
TOTAL INCOME		\$22,396.50

Expense:

Salaries	\$14,861.19	
Rooms maintenance	5,014.01	
Stationery, printing, and postage	3,745.65	
Restoration expense	1,384.66	
Payroll taxes	298.33	
Meetings and special exhibits	78.20	
Insurance	575.01	
Nato Tour	476.25	
Christmas gifts	220.00	
Accounting and auditing service	300.00	
Advertising	10.50	
Subscriptions	20.00	
Dues	4.00	
Safekeeping	50.00	
Miscellaneous	13.35	
TOTAL EXPENSE		27,051.15
EXCESS OF EXPENSE OVER INCOME		\$ 4,654.65

Proceedings

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CHANGES IN FUNDS

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

Balance, January 1, 1958	\$ 73,691.16
Add: 21 Life memberships at \$50 each	1,050.00
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1958	<u>\$ 74,741.16</u>

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS, RESTRICTED

Balance, January 1, 1958	\$ 40,082.13
Add: Distribution made by New England Trust Company to James Lyman Whitney Li- brary Fund	163.33
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1958	<u>\$ 40,245.46</u>

Made up of:

Jacob Bancroft Bequest	\$ 1,500.00
Boston Memorial Association	1,179.51
George T. Cruft Bequest	1,000.00
James F. Hunnewell Memorial	1,000.00
Laura N. Marrs Bequest	15,000.00
Samuel E. Sawyer Bequest	4,610.87
Gift from Francis E. and Elsie Cora Smith	1,000.00
Fanny M. Stockford Bequest	4,273.34
Gift from Annie Lane Burr Trust	1,000.00
James Lyman Whitney Library Fund	4,061.02
	<u>\$34,624.74</u>

Add: Accumulated gains on disposal of invest-
ments

5,620.72
<u>\$40,245.46</u>

UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

Balance, January 1, 1958	\$148,112.99
Add: Excess of expense over income	4,654.65
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1958	<u>\$143,458.34</u>

The Secretary then read the report of Mr. WALTER I. BADGER, JR., Chairman of the Nominating Committee, placing in nomination for officers for 1959, the following: *Secretary*, BARRETT WILLIAMS; *Treasurer*, WILLIAM B. OSGOOD; *Directors*, RALPH M. EASTMAN, CHARLES H. TAYLOR, T. TEMPLE POND, MARK BORTMAN, JOHN C. KILEY, JR., RICHARD F. LUFKIN, AUGUSTUS P. LORING, CHARLES F. NETTLESHIP, JR., and WILLIAM B. OSGOOD, leaving the offices of President and Vice-President to be filled by the Directors in accordance with the By-Laws. Other members of the Nominating Committee were Nathaniel T. Worthen, Miss Ruth N. Carter, Nathaniel T. Dexter and Gilbert R. Payson.

A call for nominations from the floor was made but none were offered, and it was voted that nominations close and that the Secretary cast one ballot for the nominees of the committee. As the vote had been unanimous, the Secretary did accordingly and the Chairman thereupon declared that the committee nominees had been duly elected.

The meeting was then thrown open to the 41 members attending, for questions and discussions.

The meeting adjourned at 12:55 P.M.

BARRETT WILLIAMS, *Secretary*

Two Destroyed Boston Houses of the Eighteenth Century

BY WALTER MUIR WHITEHILL

IT is hard, even with the eye of faith and love, to think of Bowdoin Square and Summer Street as agreeable residential areas, yet in the eighteenth century, when Beacon Hill was still open country and the Back Bay consisted of water rather than land, they were highly desirable places to live. The pleasant houses and gardens of the West End and the original South End are known today chiefly by a few paintings, sketches and early photographs, and by descriptions that were occasionally prepared as a matter of family record.

Dr. Thomas Bulfinch, who was born in Boston on 26 August 1694 and who studied medicine in Paris, returned home to practice in 1722. On 11 June 1724 he married Judith Colman, daughter of John Colman, merchant, who gave him and his brother-in-law, Peter Chardon, lots of land in Bowdoin Square, on which they built houses. The wooden house that Dr. Bulfinch built there lasted over a century, and in it was born, on 8 August 1763, his grandson Charles Bulfinch, the architect. A painting of the Bulfinch house was made in the nineteenth century by Vautin; its whereabouts are today unknown, but a pencil drawing made from it was reproduced in 1896 in Ellen Susan Bulfinch, *The Life and Letters of Charles Bulfinch Architect*. The interior arrangements of the house were lovingly recalled in 1893 by Mrs. Joseph Lyman (1812-1898), the great-granddaughter of the builder, in a description dedicated to her nephew, Dr. Algernon Coolidge (1830-1912). This was privately printed in 1916 in a pamphlet entitled *My Early Home*, seemingly destined for family consumption. Its author, Susan Bulfinch Coolidge, the daughter

of Joseph Coolidge (1773-1840) and Elizabeth Bulfinch (1777-1837), the sister of Charles Bulfinch, married Joseph Lyman of Northampton in 1841. Although she was eighty-one years old, when she recalled her "early home," Mrs. Lyman's memory was remarkable in its detail.

A photograph of the eighteen fifties, owned by the Bostonian Society, records something of the appearance of another spacious gambrel-roofed wooden house that once stood in Summer Street on the site of the newest building of Jordan Marsh Company. This area was recorded in the Book of Possessions of the 1640's as the garden of Gamaliel Waite, which was noted for the superior excellence of its fruits. Leonard Vassall, who bought the property in 1727, appears to have built the house that, after passing out of his family, was occupied in turn by Thomas Hubbard, Treasurer of Harvard College, by the stylish Tory Frederick W. Geyer, and, after 1803, by the merchant Samuel Pickering Gardner upon his permanent migration from Salem to Boston. It survived until 1854 when Samuel Pickering Gardner's son George built upon the site a block long occupied by C. F. Hovey and Company. Its appearance was recorded not only by the photograph reproduced here but by a detailed description by Thomas C. Amory, first published in the *New-England Historical and Genealogical Register* and reprinted as a pamphlet entitled *A Home of the Olden Time* (Boston, 1872).

Extracts from Mrs. Lyman's and Mr. Amory's pamphlets are reprinted here for the evidence that they provide of the appearance of these two substantial wooden Boston houses of the third decade of the eighteenth century.

The Bulfinch House

"The house in which I passed my childhood, and lived until I was married, was in Bowdoin Square, Boston. It stood back from the street, having grass in front, and near the street were five Lombardy poplars. There was an open wooden

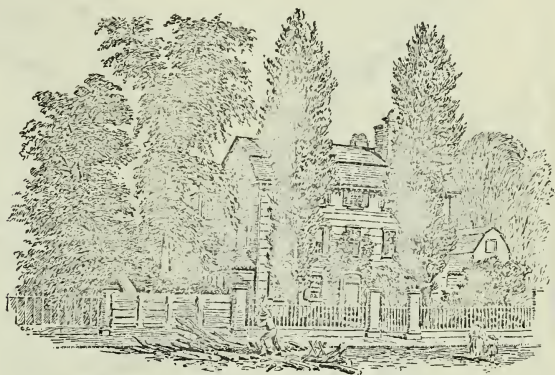


Figure 1. The Bulfinch House in Bowdoin Square



Figure 2. The Vassall-Gardner House in Summer Street

fence in front of it, with a gate which opened onto a white marble walk, and three steps led to the front door.

"On your right as you entered the house was what was known as the summer parlor, and was not generally used in winter, except when there was company. This room had paneled walls, which were painted white. In it was a brown, yellow and black Brussels carpet. Around the room, were twelve French chairs, with arms, and cane seats, having in them, lemon colored damask cushions. On either side of the fire place were sofas, matching the chairs, over the sofas hung two small girandoles. Over the fireplace were marble ornaments, with two old fashioned French china vases.

"Between the windows was a long, old-fashioned looking glass, with gilt frame. Under the looking glass was a rosewood card table, inlaid with brass; directly opposite was another card table exactly like it.

"On the walls, hung two old fashioned portraits, one of my grandmother Bulfinch, which was done by Blackburn, the other a pastel of her daughter Susan, painted by a Mr. Johnson, of whom I know nothing, which is now in my possession.

"The windows had lemon colored satin curtains, to match the cushions in the chairs. Before the fireplace was a heavy rug, of the same colors as the carpet. In the fireplace was a set of brass andirons, shovel, and tongs, and before the fireplace, a brass fender.

"Opposite this room, on the left, as you entered the front door, was the sitting room or living parlor that had four windows, two on the street, and two on the side of the house. In front of the side windows, was a strip of grass several feet wide, leading from the street down across the back yard to the entrance of the garden, dividing that land from land owned by Mr. Theodore Lyman, who had a house on it.

"On the floor of the sitting room was a Brussels carpet, with white ground, covered with green leaves, red and purple hydrangea, and blue and yellow flowers, intermixed. This carpet

was handsome and effective. There were six mahogany chairs, with haircloth seats, and an old-fashioned sofa covered with yellow damask behind the door as you entered from the entry. On one side of the room was a card table, and between the side windows was a work table.

"The fireplace had its brass andirons, shovel, tongs, and fender. Over the fireplace were two painted glass ornaments for holding candles. On the outside of the mantle were two bronze lamps for oil, and in the centre were three blue Wedgwood ornaments.

"The fireplace faced the front windows. On either side of it were two arches. One held a chair, the one next to the side windows led through a small passageway to the dining room; this passageway had a window in it, and opposite to it was a small closet, which held the tea and breakfast china.

"Passing through this passageway into the dining room, you entered a room the size and dimensions, including the archway, of the basement room of Mrs. Swett's house on Beacon Street.

"That was the dining room. It has five windows, three on a line with those in the sitting parlor, and two at the end of the room overlooking a large paved yard. The fireplace was back of the one in the sitting room. There was another old-fashioned sofa which stood opposite the windows which looked onto the grass plot. Between two of these windows stood an old-fashioned piano. Over the piano, on a bracket, stood the French clock which is now in my parlor.

"Opposite the sofa was an old-fashioned card table. Opposite the clock, on the other side of the room, was a bracket with a life-size gilt head of Neptune on it; under that stood the dining room table.

"Between the windows, and opposite the fireplace, was an old-fashioned sideboard with drawers and cupboards. Over the sideboard was a large girandole. The glass was about half a yard in width, surrounded by large gilt balls, outside of

those a wide gilt frame; at the top an eagle holding a chain in his beak, the lower part of which was attached to the glass. At the bottom of the glass was a gilt stag in repose.

"The dining room table stood between two doors, one of which led into the front entry; the other was near one of the windows and opened into the china closet. There was also a door next the fireplace which opened into a small square passageway like the one on the other side of the fireplace, and was at the foot of the staircase. There was also another small passageway from the door next the china closet which led into the front entry.

"In that, on your right, was a door which opened upon the front cellar stairs.

"The staircase stood far back from the front door. It was wide, the steps were low, and there was a twisted railing terminated by a square carved piece of wood. By the side of this staircase were two large solid mahogany tables, which were used on state occasions. They extended from the end of the baluster to the entrance of the cellar door.

"The entry was a long one, and had at the end a door opposite the front door. In summer both doors stood open, and were protected from the street and yard by green blinds, and after a shower the house was scented with the sweet honeysuckle which grew near the front door.

"Leading from the door into the paved yard were five Connecticut stone steps, and on either side of the door was a low bank of green grass the depth of the steps, extending the length of the house.

"Near that entry door on the right, a door opened into the kitchen. This was a large long room. On your right as you entered it was an old-fashioned dresser for dishes and other china used in the kitchen. This dresser was shut in by large doors; under it were three open spaces which held waiters.

"Next to that was a kitchen closet for holding various things. Beyond that door was another door, which opened into a small landing from the kitchen stairs, which stairs you

ascended on your left after opening the door. After you turned the corner was another door which displayed the kitchen stairs to the cellar. On a line with that door was a very large old-fashioned fireplace with a deep brick hearth and iron andirons, shovel, tongs and poker, and in the chimney the iron wheel of an old-fashioned smoke jack. On top of the high mantle piece stood four brass kitchen candlesticks, and in the middle was a large brass bowl used by my grandfather Bulfinch for his shaving purposes.

"Beyond this large fireplace was a brick oven, and beyond that a door which opened into another kitchen closet. Still beyond, and next to one of the windows, was a door which opened into a small square entry, or entrance to three steps. These steps led into the back entry, and before them was the door of the outer kitchen.

"Next the wood house door was another door which opened into a small porch which led into the back yard. On your left as you came from the porch were the large doors which led into the stable that contained an old-fashioned carriage, a chaise and two horses. The stable was bounded by the outer kitchen, and opened onto the stable yard.

"The outer kitchen had one window looking onto the paved yard; it had a very large fireplace with iron andirons, shovel, and tongs, and as we burned wood all over the house, there was a crane with pothooks and trammel. We had a large old-fashioned fire screen made of wood, and lined with tin, to keep the heat from the people who were at work near the fireplace.

"There was a small portable boiler which stood on the stump of an old tree, which was called "The block." In the sink, which was opposite the pine table, were the biggen and noggin. The biggen held soft soap, and had an upright handle on one side. The noggin was neither more nor less than a wooden dipper, and was intended to convey water from the pump to the wooden pail.

"Back of the pump was the roller, holding a crash towel for kitchen purposes.

"Next to that a kitchen closet with a small window open into the back entry. In front of the window that looked upon the paved yard, was a large unpainted pine shelf, held in place by hinges, which you could put up and use as a table, or let it down against the wall. On the right of the fireplace there was a large boiler with a cover, which was used on washing days.

"In the entry, at the foot of the three stairs on your left, was a window. Facing those three steps was a door into the outer kitchen. After you entered the kitchen, on your left was another door, with two steps, which led into the yard.

"As the family breakfast hour was late, I had mine early, in order to enable me to reach school in time. When a child, I often sat on the upper step and ate my breakfast from a tin porringer, with a wooden spoon. It consisted mostly of bread and milk, and I was as well satisfied as though both porringer and spoon had been of silver.

"Having taken you through the lower part of the house, we will now ascend the front staircase. I think there were twenty-four stairs to the first landing. Having reached that, you turned to your right, and ascended eight or nine more stairs. The stairs were perfectly straight, and wide, from one side to the other, and on the left, they were close to the wall. A long and wide entry opened from the top of the first flight. On your right was a door which led into what was called the spare room, or hall chamber. I never knew why it was called the hall chamber, as it was over the dining room, unless it was for its size. It had a dark green Brussels carpet, with a sort of mossy pattern on it. On your right as you entered was a bureau; beyond that one or two cane seated chairs. Then came a door into a small square library which was near one of the two windows which looked out onto the paved yard.

"The library consisted of shelves, on the side of the room facing the door as you entered. Many of these books were French ones, which belonged to my father, when he was at the Military Academy at Soreze in the south of France.

"One of the two windows in the library looked out into the yard and garden beyond it. Opposite that window was another window, from which one could look down upon the landing on the stairs, thence to the front entry below. On the floor was a very handsome red, green, and white Brussels carpet. Suspended from the ceiling was a beautiful little French lamp. On one side of the room was a large oil painting by Angelica Kaufman. It represented three of the Apthorp family, I think a lady and two children. Two chairs in this room completed its furniture. There were old-fashioned inside shutters and window seats in almost all of the chambers.

"Returning to the hall chamber, between the two windows looking upon the yard stood a large old-fashioned mahogany bedstead. This had white dimity curtains and a white dimity spread.

"Beyond the bedstead was the other window looking into the yard. The sitting and dining rooms were wider than the four rooms above, leaving a narrow shed in the second story, upon which you looked, from my chamber, and the hall chamber. This shed extended until within a few feet of the end of the house, forming a jog at the upper end of the hall chamber, and the room over it. In that jog was a window looking out upon Bowdoin Square. In the middle of the wall, opposite to the door in the entry, was a window also looking out upon the shed.

"Then came a large square closet with a window in it. Through this closet, you passed into the room of A. and S. This room had three windows, two looking upon Bowdoin Square, and one looking onto the shed. That window had a large thick curtain before it, which was always kept down, as the head of the bedstead stood before it. The bedstead was made in imitation of rosewood, with gilt trimmings. It had chintz curtains, white, with a pattern of red, green, blue and yellow flowers intermixed. The curtains were in the form of

a tent; there was a spread to match. There were cane seated chairs in the room, with a large old-fashioned easy chair on one side of the bed, near one of the windows; this was covered with chintz. There were also shades of chintz at the windows, between which stood a small old-fashioned bureau with looking glass over it, and beyond the windows, near the entry, was a small round mahogany table. Then came the door into the entry. The other side of the door was a mahogany desk. Then the closet which was back of the one in the hall chamber, as you entered it. On the floor was a Persian Brussels carpet, white ground work, with red, yellow, blue and green pattern on it. Several pictures, including Robinson Crusoe, which hung over the fireplace, and a brass fire-set completed the furniture of this room.

"This room opened into the second entry, which had a window over the front door. The entry had twelve cane seated chairs, six on each side. On coming up the stairs to the second story, and on your left as you landed, opposite the door into the hall chamber, was another door which opened into a rather long narrow entry. On the right of this entry was the door of my mother's room.

"On your right as you entered this room was a large mahogany wardrobe which contained the clothes of my father. Beyond it was a chair. Then came a door which opened into the second entry, and which was nearly opposite the door of the room of A. and S.

"Beyond the door stood an old-fashioned work table. Then came a window which looked out onto Bowdoin Square. Then a large handsome mahogany bureau with a large square looking glass attached to it. Beyond that, another window, and round the corner a closet.

"Next to the closet was the fireplace, after that another closet, and an old-fashioned mahogany washstand. The large old-fashioned mahogany bedstead, the foot of which was to-

ward the windows, had white dimity curtains and spread. Four cane seated chairs, and a large old-fashioned easy chair finished the articles in this room.

"Nearly opposite the door to my mother's room was the door into the nursery. This room was over the large kitchen, having two windows looking out onto the yard and garden. On your right was a single bedstead covered by a white Mar-seilles spread. On the floor was a brown and white carpet. On your left as you entered was a writing desk. Beyond that a double bed which faced the fireplace. Then came a sofa bed. Then two windows which faced the door of entrance. Next beyond the fireplace, and between one of the windows, was a large closet, with drawers and shelves. Between the windows stood an old-fashioned bureau with a glass, and over that an engraving of the Holy Family. The fireplace had the usual brass shovel, tongs, etc. On the mantelpiece were china ornaments, and on either side, fastened to the wall, were two plated branches for holding candles. In the middle of the mantle, and hanging on the wall, was a picture of Napoleon Bonaparte. An easy chair stood by the fireplace, and a light stand in one corner of the room. (That stand is now in my room before me, as I write, with a vase of flowers on it.)

"The bed and sofa bed were covered with brown and white patch, to match the carpet. The easy chair also had patch on it. This was the nursery as I remember it. At the end of the small entry, from which opened my mother's room and the nursery, you opened a door into a small entry from which led the back stairs. You descended about five or six stairs, then stepped onto a square stair, and from that onto another one of like size, before which opened a jog in the wall. That place held wood for the nursery fire. From the second square stair you went down a straight flight onto the little square landing which led to the kitchen.

"From the second entry, by the hall chamber door, you went up another flight of stairs to the third story. At the top

of seven or eight stairs you came to another landing like the one before the library window. On that landing, in the corner and facing the second entry, stood a tall old-fashioned mahogany clock. I never remember its having been cleaned, and I never remember its not keeping time. If the kitchen clock was out of order, or failed to be accurate as to time, the unfailing resort was the clock on the stairs, for there they felt sure of the truth, as it was perfectly reliable.

"Having reached the top of the second flight of stairs, you stepped into a square entry.

"On the right was Thomas' chamber, which was over the spare room, or hall chamber. It had a Kidderminster carpet, a mahogany bedstead, some old-fashioned chairs, a tall old-fashioned escritoire, which stood in the jog of that room, the room being in shape like the one below. It had three or four engravings on the wall, and as usual, a bureau between the windows with a glass over it.

"Out of it led a little bedroom, the same size as the library below. This also had a window looking out onto the stairs, beside the one which looked into the garden. Over the square closet, leading from the hall chamber to the room of A. and S., was another little room of the same size. This was called the 'Baby House.' It was occupied by a great many dolls and filled with all kinds of things, such as you will find in a large house. A number of persons of distinction have either played in that 'Baby House,' or been up to look at it out of curiosity. Part of it was divided off into chamber, parlor, kitchen, and stable, and one of the compartments was reserved for a china closet.

"Going through the 'Baby House' you entered another spare room that was over the room of A. and S. It had three windows, two looking into the street, and one over the grass-plot. It had the customary old-fashioned bureau, washstand, and chairs, with a Kidderminster carpet on the floor. The fireplace was back of that in Thomas' room. That room opened into a small square entry which had a door into the main entry.

"Next to that room was a small bedroom, which faced the stairs, beyond that, a long narrow entry out of which the room for the coachman opened on the right. Opposite the door of Thomas' room was another door, on your left as you ascended the stairs. That was occupied by the servant women, in those days called domestics. It looked out onto the garden. It had two double bedsteads, three or four chairs, a bureau, looking glass, and washstand, fireplace, and two closets. That room was over the nursery.

"At the end of the narrow entry, in which was the room of the coachman, was the back staircase, leading to the second story. Also the staircase that led to the garret, which was not divided, and the roof of which covered the whole house.

"The roof of the outer kitchen was flat, and was covered by a preparation called composition. It consisted of layers of very thick brown paper which had been immersed in tar, the whole covered over thick with gravel. At the end of the roof overlooking the kitchen, facing the yard, was a large pigeon house; it was square and contained many pigeons. I think I have seen as many as thirty in the yard at once. I think that Thomas had the pigeon house erected, as he was very fond of animals.

"At the end of the paved yard, there was an open wooden fence, with a gateway under an arch by which you descended five steps into the garden. On either side of the steps were green banks, these terminating where the garden did.

"In the garden were several fruit trees, of different kinds, a variety of flowers, and many grape vines over trellises. The walks were covered by red granite, and at the end of the main walk, was a good-sized open summer house, with seats on two sides, facing each other, and steps in the middle. Near the summer house was a large pear tree called 'Monsieur Jean.'

"As you descended the steps to the garden on your left was a very large pink horse chestnut tree, one of those which was brought to this country by a member of the Apthorp family, many years ago.

"Under the kitchen windows was a large cellar door which opened into the yard, and from which every other Sunday night, were brought two enormous wash tubs, to be used in the outer kitchen for Monday washings. Washing took place in that house every other Monday. At that time Mrs. Bracking came to do up my father's ruffled shirts. She worked at the house in that way for a number of years.

"On the left of the door, in the back of the front entry, there was an open fence which extended from the end of the house to the garden fence. That shut in that part of the grassplot, which ended at the commencement of the garden."

The Vassall-Hubbard-Geyer-Gardner House

"Along the line of Summer street stood a fence about seventy feet in length and ten in height, finished in panel work for a short space from the ground, the upper portion consisting of top rail and slats about an inch square, sufficiently apart to admit of an unobstructed view. In this was a large double gate, wide enough for carriages at the southerly end, and a smaller one near the house for foot passengers. The house extended along the north side of the plot with a main front of more than one hundred feet, with nine windows and two doors in a line below and eleven windows above. It was of handsome elevation, with Lutheran windows in the roof, which was of the gambrel form, thus presenting at the end towards the street three stories. Between the house and the fence was space enough for a large chestnut tree overhanging the street. On the ground floor the windows opened on that side into a spacious drawing room, lighted also by two others towards the court. All the apartments were lofty, unusually so for the period, which may be explained by the fact that Mr. Vassall had long dwelt in a warmer climate than that of New-England.

"The drawing room communicated with the hall, from which ascended to the third floor a broad staircase, adorned

to the top with rails and balusters of richly wrought and highly polished mahogany. This material according to tradition was taken from the estate of Mr. Vassall in Jamaica. At the landing was a large square window, and there stood the family clock, that last in use in the house still counting the centuries and likely to for many to come. Beneath this landing was a spacious well-lighted store-room for china and the garniture of the table on festal occasions, whence proceeded long lines of sweetmeats and preserves—such as the great-grandmothers of New-England delighted in, and among them in the days of the Vassalls doubtless whatever the tropics could produce. Beyond this hall, which opened by a door of hospitable dimensions under a portico and balcony into the front court, was the family parlor, or keeping room, thirty feet or more in length, with three windows in front on the court, two in recesses on either side of the fire-place looking towards the north. When Mr. Salisbury, the proprietor of the adjoining estate on that side, erected a stable so as to darken these windows, mirrors were substituted in their place. In the middle of the court yard, opposite the centre window to the south, stood a large English walnut, bearing excellent fruit.

“It is probable that these principal apartments were finished originally in arras, tapestry, or wainscoat, as was usual in the best houses of the day. Possibly the panels were of pine, red cedar, or even mahogany, as one room in a house built a little earlier by Leonard Vassall, now owned and occupied by the Hon. Charles Francis Adams in Quincy, was so constructed. But this is only a matter of conjecture. In later days, as fashions changed, the walls were plastered and covered with the customary wall papers.

“With their many windows opening towards the south, these rooms were especially bright and sunny. Prior to 1807 the grounds adjacent down the street were in gardens, or occupied by buildings of little elevation. They had been conveyed in 1680 to the First Church, and were improved by

them for a parsonage. Here dwelt several of the eminent men who successively occupied its pulpit. When the Church was removed from where later were built what have been known as Joy's Buildings on Washington street, its new edifice was placed on the rear of this lot on Chauncy Place, so called, from one of its most distinguished pastors. On the Summer street front at the same time was erected a block of four-story brick buildings. Ample spaces were still left for light and air, and the northerly end of the block was draped to the chimney tops with woodbine, which in autumn exchanged its summer verdure for more brilliant tints. These new edifices, impairing but little the cheerfulness of the mansion or its court yard, protected both alike from the winter winds and public observation.

"Beyond the keeping room was a capacious entry, out of which mounted a second staircase sufficiently commodious, but less richly decorated than that in the principal hall. The kitchens, still farther along, were two in number. The first was lighted from the court by two windows, with a door opening between them. It had one of the old fashioned chimneys of vast dimensions, with a smoke-jack revolved by complicated machinery, high up within its mysterious recesses. In the corner formed by the projecting chimney was a room or lavatory, then used by younger members of the family, who slept for health's sake in cold rooms, where the water froze in winter, and who completed this part of their toilet below. Under its window was the horse tub, where the horses were led to drink. The second kitchen of the same size, used as a laundry, receded a little from the front line of the building. It contained, among other meritorious arrangements, one large tub in which was worked a dumb betty by one of the men, serving about the same purpose in kneading the clothes as that modern contrivance the patent washer.

"In continuation of these kitchens towards the north line of the estate, was a small court surrounded by offices of differ-

ent descriptions, and in front of them was a sitting room, or retreat, for the master of the house, with its ample grate and a large window looking into the garden, serving the purpose of an office or library. It projected a few feet from the general line of the front of the house, and about twenty feet away was the wall of the stable. In this, on the side toward the house, was a long fruit room with shelves for pears to ripen, a work or lathe room, and a staircase to a small apartment on the level of the hay-loft looking into the garden.

"The sleeping rooms occupied two floors of the mansion, the front one on the upper story being peculiarly cheerful, commanding extended views over the neighboring gardens. The house abounded in closets, garrets and cellars, and was a paradise for good house-keepers.

"From the front gate the vista extended about three hundred feet along the court paved with white and blue cobble stones, in fanciful patterns, along beds edged with box of roses, seringa, honey-suckle and snow-drops, between the stables and garden room, to an octagon summer-house at the farther end of the garden. The court-yard, nearly fifty feet by a hundred, which one of our poets well called baronial, was flanked on the side opposite the house, by a series of six arcades, for the most part filled in with panel work to correspond with the façade of the stable, which was a model of good proportion and decoration. When the house, stable and sheds, as well as the fences, were all painted of a light straw color, in two tints, with flowers and vines, clustering everywhere around and about the buildings, it presented a whole of extreme delicacy and beauty.

"The probate records afford an insight into the plenishing of both house and stable in the days of the Vassalls and its subsequent occupants. Horses and carriages, plate, pictures and books abounded; nor does the family cow escape notice, which, driven daily up Winter street to the Common, when the season served, returned at night with distended udders, not of

less flavor from the charming scenes and grassy slopes of her pasture.

"Mr. Vassall had his summer residence at Braintree now Quincy. Many other men of fortune passed a portion of the warmer months out of town. Boston was, however, not so densely peopled, but that there were spaces all about him for orchard and for garden. The broad area covered by magnificent palaces of trade on either side of what is now Franklin street, has been known since the Revolution as Barrel's pasture. Close by to the south and west was the mansion of John Rowe, with enclosures extending towards Essex street. The gardens to the north, which belonged to Edmund Quincy, and purchased on that account by Mr. Salisbury, whose wife was Edmund's granddaughter, were as extensive as his own. Many who were well able to possess and enjoy country villas, preferred the town, or contented themselves with expeditions into the interior, or along shore, of a few weeks at a time, in their own carriages. It was consequently customary to surround the dwelling, where space permitted, with gardens and pleasure grounds, and though the land attached to the house of the Vassalls was not large, the most was made of it.

"It was laid out in four large square beds edged with box. That nearest the garden room was devoted to grapes of various descriptions on trellises. In other parts of the garden were currants and raspberries, peaches and cherries, and a great variety of pears then famous, but which are now, from some change of climate fatal to this sensitive fruit, almost unknown. The St. Michael, St. German, Vergouleuse and Brown Beurre, were all there in abundance, and one who has often partaken of them bears witness that no later variety has ever surpassed them in delicacy of flavor. He mentions an instrument in use in his day in the garden for picking the ripe pears from the tree without disturbing the rest. To the end of a long pole was attached a small net or pouch, into which the pear was dropped, after a knife at the rim of the pouch, sufficiently guarded not

to damage the fruit, had severed the stem. He mentions also a mode adopted to cure the neighboring boys of depredations, which was to send a basket of the fruit to their parents. Peaches too abounded, clingstones and rareripes of the choicest sorts, a fruit which then came to greater perfection than at present. Plans have been preserved of the garden, with most of the fruit trees marked in their positions, forty-four being enumerated within its comparatively limited area."

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Hatherly Foster, Jr.

Lawrence Foster
John Fox
Edward Sanborn French
Randolph Frothingham
Alan Winslow Furber

Hollis P. Gale
Howard Gambrill, Jr.
Joseph Gannon
George Peabody Gardner
Samuel Leon Gargill
Rhodes Anthony Garrison
Mrs. Alexander R. George
Luke Gillespie
Osmon Burnap Gilman
Miss Susan Jane Ginn
Eli Alexander Glasser
Herbert Parsons Gleason
Hollis Tidd Gleason
Joel Ernest Goldthwait
Richard Ira Goodrich
George T. Goodspeed
Joseph Charles Gora
Mrs. Henry C. Grant
Bowman Graton
Herbert Wylie Greenhalgh
Joseph Clark Grew
Norman Hathaway Griffith
Frank Washburn Grinnell
Miss Helen Guild
Frank M. Gunby

Edwin W. Hadley
Ernest A. Hale
Samuel S. Hall, Jr.
Edmond E. Hammond
Miss Susan Hammond

William Churchill Hammond, Jr.	John S. Howe
Paul A. Hardaway	Mark Anthony DeWolfe Howe
Francis Austin Harding	Parkman Dexter Howe
Joel Ellis Harrell	Harry R. Hoyt
Miss Marguerita C. Harrington	Paul Mascarene Hubbard
Leo Hart	Eugene Albert Hudson
Mrs. Augusta Batchelder Hartt	Richard Sears Humphrey
Joel D. Harvey	Carlton Hunneman
Francis Forrester Haskell	Francis Welles Hunnewell, 2nd
Mrs. Robert C. Hawkes	James F. Hunnewell
Frank Wesley Hawley	William Parker Hunnewell
Mrs. William Haynes-Smith	Herbert Foster Hunter
William Eugene Hays	Miss Elizabeth Quincy Huntington
Mrs. Phoebe L. Helliwell	Frederick Wolcott Huntington
Hugh O'Neill Hencken	Francis Xavier Hurley
George Bunsen Henderson	Maynard Hutchinson
Andrew Kidder Henry	Clarence Ellis Hyde
John Albert Herlihy	
Robert Webster Herrick	Dugald C. Jackson
William F. Hickey	Herbert Harold Jaynes
Adams Sherman Hill	Henry Angier Jenks
Donald McKay Hill	Theodore Edson Jewell
Gerald Hill	Howard Mumford Jones
Albert Pope Hinckley	
Edward Dorsey Hobbs	Joseph Kaplan
Harold Daniel Hodgkinson	Henry Plimpton Kendall
Chester Arthur Hoefer	Edward Hibbard Kenerson
Albert Eugene Holdridge	John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Richard B. Holman	Phillips Ketchum
Robert Jameson Holmes	John Coleman Kiley, Jr.
Stacy Holmes	Edward Adams Kimball
Robert C. Hooper	Frederick Milton Kimball
Thomas Patrick Horgan, Jr.	James Edwin Kimball
Henry Hornblower II	Arthur Ronald Kimpton
Ralph Hornblower	Wisner Payne Kinne
John Denison Houghton	Harry John Klotz
Chandler Hovey	Norman Knight

List of Members

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Lucius James Knowles
Terence A. Koen
Nathan R. Krock

Mrs. Agnes Elizabeth Lacy
John C. Lacy
Mrs. Horatio Appleton Lamb
Miss Rosamond Lamb
Mrs. Frank P. Lamson
John William Lane
Howard Witherell Lang
Edward Atkins Larner
John Silsbee Lawrence
Francis Theodore Leahy
Mrs. Joseph Lee, Sr.
Hans Lehner
G. Raymond Lehrner
Warren Kendall Lewis
Frank D. Littlefield
Edward Whittier Lombard
Mrs. Wesley H. Loomis III
Augustus Peabody Loring III
Francis Bacon Lothrop
Stephen Bleecker Luce
Charles Luckman
Mrs. Frank J. Ludwig
Richard Friend Lufkin
Clarence Seward Luitwieler, Jr.
Lea S. Luquer
Mrs. Lea S. Luquer
Arthur Theodore Lyman
Mrs. Harrison Franklin Lyman
Harrison Franklin Lyman, Jr.
John W. Lyon

Alden MacIntyre
Warren MacPherson

James Lester Madden
Michael Lester Madden
John Alanson Magoon
Kenneth Southard Magoon
James Francis Malley
Joseph A. Manna
Vincent L. Marchand
Robert Theodore Markson
Daniel L. Marsh
John Pitts Marston
Charles Ellis Mason
C. Herbert Masse
Mrs. George Henry May
Richard Arnold May
Robert Newton Mayall
Lowell Allen Mayberry
Angus William McAdam
Philip Joseph McAteer
Louis Blalock McCarthy
Charles Andrew McDonough
Harry A. McGrath
Allyn Brewster McIntire
Edward Aloysius McLaughlin, Jr.
Joseph Vincent McMullan
Mrs. Joseph Vincent McMullan
Frederick Anthony Meagher
Walter Robertson Meins
Mrs. Sherburn M. Merrill
Mrs. Madeleine Tinkham Miller
Mrs. Valerie Veasey Miller
Norville Livingston Milmore
James Jackson Minot
Charles Galloupe Mixer
John Arthur Moir
Mrs. Charles L. Moore
Irwin Likely Moore
George Andrews Moriarty

Samuel Eliot Morison	Albert L. Partridge
Frank J. Morlock	Miss Amelia Peabody
Miss Marie Jessie Morrison	Charles Livingston Peabody
Julius Carol Morse	Harold Peabody
Malcolm Morse	Arthur Emmons Pearson
Isadore Harry Yaver Muchnick	Charles O. Pengra
Kenneth Ballard Murdock	John Forbes Perkins
Paul E. Murphy	Miss Mary Ruth Perkins
Henry Alexander Murray	Dominic John Perri
Lorenz Francis Muther	Lester Perrine
	Lucius Manning Perry
Nathaniel Cushing Nash	Miss Margaret Perry
George M. Naylor, Jr.	John S. Pfeil
Charles Francis Nettleship, Jr.	Mrs. Stephen Phillips
Henry Hall Newell	William Phillips
Mrs. Gladys E. Norley	Dudley Leavitt Pickman, Jr.
Charles F. Noyes	Mrs. Wallace L. Pierce
	Walworth Pierce
Howard Chase O'Brien	Richard Pigeon
Joseph E. O'Connell	Thomas Temple Pond
Adrian F. O'Keefe	Arnold Stuart Potter
Miss Mary L. B. Olcott	Mrs. George H. Powers
Frederick Joseph O'Neal	Herbert Gale Pratt
Edward H. Osgood	W. Elliott Pratt, Jr.
Mrs. Edward H. Osgood	Walter Merriam Pratt
William Bradford Osgood	Mrs. Roscoe H. Prior
	Mrs. George Newton Proctor
Donald Kingman Packard	Gerald C. Pudolsky
George Lyman Paine	Orville Nash Purdy
John Adams Paine	Alfred P. Putnam
John Adams Paine, Jr.	Miss Elizabeth Putnam
Mrs. Richard C. Paine	George Putnam
John C. Pappas	
Mrs. Cortlandt Parker	Miss Adelle Rawson
William Amory Parker	Robert Witman Raymond
William Stanley Parker	Harold Comer Read
Brckett Parsons	Kenneth Harry Redmond

List of Members

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John Rowen Reilly
Russell George Reilly
Francis G. Renan
Edward Reynolds
John Richardson
Carleton Rubira Richmond
Harold Bours Richmond
Charles F. Rittenhouse
George Ambrose Rivinius, Jr.
Miss Bertha Florence Rogers
Dudley Pickman Rogers
Hubert Eugene Ruel, Jr.
Miss Clara R. Russell
Richard Spofford Russell

Mrs. Eleanor Saltonstall
Richard Saltonstall
Michael Sammarco
Maurice H. Saval
Oliver H. Scharnberg
William Edward Schrafft
John C. Schultz
Lawrence Rill Schumann
Mrs. Lawrence Rill Schumann
Francis Paul Scully
John Endicott Searle
Miss Clara Endicott Sears
Miss Eleonora Randolph Sears
Miss Evelyn Sears
Harry Selig
Serge Semenenko
Miss Jane Sewall
George Cheever Shattuck
Henry Lee Shattuck
Henry Southworth Shaw
Mrs. William Shaw
Frederick Johnson Shepard, Jr.

David Frederick Sibley
Daniel Simonds
Stephen Westcott Sleeper
Walter C. Small
Christopher Carlisle Smith
David Lyman Smith
Francis Edward Smith
George Willard Smith
Graydon Smith
Jonathan F. Smith
Lester Ruthven Smith
Louis Carter Smith
Lyman Bradford Smith
Miss Marcia Anne Smith
Paul Theodore Smith
Richard Ilsley Smith
Robert Moors Smith
Paul Henry Snow
Myer N. Sobloff
Irving M. Sobin
John Chester Solberg
Abraham M. Sonnabend
Dale M. Spark
William Rogerson Sparrell
Phineas Shaw Sprague
Frederick Louis Stagg
Mrs. Frederick Louis Stagg
John Porter Starratt
Ezra Frederick Stevens
Robert Hooper Stevenson
William Nelson Stevenson
Mrs. William Nelson Stevenson
Malcolm Bowditch Stone
Stephen A. Stone
Bayard Thayer Storey
Harold Grey Storke
Mrs. Harry Peirce Sturdy

Charles Leavitt Sullivan, Jr.
Charles P. Swan
Benjamin Harrison Swig

Edward A. Taft
Amos Leavitt Taylor
Charles Henry Taylor
Myron C. Taylor
Miss Anna H. Tekulsky
Mrs. Albert Ball Tenney
Edward Carrington Thayer
Mrs. Ezra R. Thayer
William Besserer Thomas
Mrs. Elsie P. Thompson
Brackett Kirkwood Thorogood
Mrs. C. H. Thurber
George Murat Thurmond
Harry Albert Tilton
Mrs. Emma Sanborn Tousant
Mrs. Henry D. Tudor
Peter Turchon
Daniel Tyler, Jr.
Mrs. Maurice Tyrode

Miss Mary Robinson Underwood
Mrs. William Lyman Underwood

Mrs. Theodore Vaites
William Loring Vaughn

Eliot Wadsworth
Joseph Timothy Walker, Jr.
Robert Burns Wallace
Mrs. David Walton
Sinclair Weeks
Francis Clarke Welch
Robert H. W. Welch, Jr.

William M. Welch
Miss Anna Spalding Weld
Charles Oliver Wellington
Barrett Wendell, Jr.
Winthrop Wetherbee
Edward Valentine Wetmore
David Pingree Wheatland
Mrs. Richard Wheatland
Ross Whistler
Howard Whitcomb
George K. Whitney
Richard Whitney
Theodore Train Whitney, Jr.
Donald Hollis Whittemore
Mrs. Albion Dyer Wilde
Miss Dorothy G. Willard
William Bacon Willcutt
Bradford Williams
Eugene Williams
L. Ware Williams
Ralph Blake Williams
James Robert Willing
Robert Mullin Winn
Robert Wise
Oliver Wolcott
Henry Austin Wood, Jr.
Orrin Grout Wood
Clifford Alonzo Woodard
Mrs. F. H. Woodward
John M. Woolsey, Jr.
Thomas Worcester
Nathaniel Treat Worthen
George L. Wrenn, 2nd

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William S. Youngman

Annual Members

Thomas B. Adams
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Mrs. Henry F. Allen
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Mrs. Philip R. Allen
Rudolf Amann
George L. Anderson
Harry Gray Anderson, Jr.
John Appleton
H. Lyman Armes
John B. Atkinson
Walter Seaburn Attridge, Sr.
Joseph Atwood
B. Alfred Aubrey
Mrs. Francis Austin
Charles Averill
James B. Ayer
Mrs. James B. Ayer

Sumner Hovey Babcock
Louis Fabian Bachrach
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Walter Irving Badger, Jr.
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Ralph Richard Bagley
Talbot Baker, Jr.
Robert Baldwin
James Outram Bangs
Talcott Miner Banks, Jr.
B. Devereux Barker
John Barnard
Clarence Alfred Barnes
Mrs. John Stanley Barnes
John Anthony Barry

John J. Barry
Robert Patrick Barry
Charles William Bartlett
Harold Irwin Bartlett
Nelson S. Bartlett, Jr.
Charles J. Bateman, Jr.
William L. Baxter
James Cushing Bayley, Jr.
George Upham Baylies
Mrs. Hartford Baylies
Mrs. Armistead K. Baylor
John Carver Beale
Mrs. Ernest J. Begien
Mrs. Arthur W. Bell
Theodore P. Bell
Miss Frances Z. T. Benner
George William Bentley
Paul Bernat
Mrs. Paul Bernat
George William Berry
Harry William Besse
William Hall Best
Chandler Bigelow
Miss Pauline Bill
Mrs. Rutherford Bingham
Seymour P. Bingham
John L. Bishop
Paul L. Bishop
S. Bruce Black
Mrs. Taylor Black
Harry John Blake
Maurice Cary Blake
William J. Blake
Charles Barnes Blanchard
Robert F. Blessington

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Henry Mather Bliss	Henry Bromfield Cabot
David Moseley Blossom	Mrs. Ropes Cabot
Kenneth Bacon Bond	Mrs. Samuel Cabot
Mrs. Campbell Bosson	Robert H. Cain
William Nettleton Bourne	Philip Raymond Calder
Mrs. Alvah R. Boynton	Walter Lyman Calder
Sargent Bradlee	Donald F. Cameron
Claude Raymond Branch	Harold Arthur Carnes
Miss Charlotte Brayton	Albert Edward Carpenter
Ellerton James Brehaut	Harold Matthew Carr
Miss Louise Brennan	John P. Carr
William Patrick Brennan	Miss Anne Shaw Carter
Alexander Brin	Miss Ruth Noella Carter
Edwin Deering Brooks	William Joseph Carter
Edwin Deering Brooks, Jr.	Thomas Joseph Carty
E. P. Brooks	Harold C. Case
Miss Alice Morehead Brown	Henry Francis Cate
Mrs. Edwin P. Brown	E. Barton Chapin
Frederick Cyril Bryan	Earle M. Chapman
Gordon Whitman Bryant	Richard Palmer Chapman
Robert William Buck	John Peirce Chase
Robert Moore Buckley	Theodore Chase
Harold Bugbee	Frederick Eaton Cheever
Francis Vaughan Bulfinch	William C. Chick
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John P. Bunker	Frederick Camerson Church, Jr.
Philip Hackett Bunker	Mrs. William H. Claflin
Ralph Frederick Burkard	Mrs. George A. Clapp
John T. Burke	Philip M. Clark
Mrs. Benjamin T. Burley	Robert Rutherford Clark
Howard W. Burns	Stanley Edwin Clark
Mrs. Howard W. Burns	James F. Clarke
Mrs. Alice N. Burrage	C. Comstock Clayton
Mrs. F. Allen Burt	Mrs. Alice S. Clough
Victor C. Bynoe	Charles Kane Cobb
	Miss Mary McKay Cochrane

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John F. Cogan, Jr.
Howard Ware Cole
Mrs. Marie Louise Coleman
C. Terry Collens
Horatio Colony
Walker B. Comegys, Jr.
Alfred Thomas Comstock
Mrs. Christopher P. Considine
Frank L. Converse
Daniel J. Coolidge
John Lewis Cooper
Mrs. Arthur C. Cope
Richard Copeland
Forrest George Corey
Frank J. Coughlin
Mrs. Gardner Cox
Philip Edward Coyle
Wellington M. Cramer
U. Haskell Crocker
Edward J. Crosby
Miss Estella Lee Crosby
Miss Frances D. Cross
Gilbert Crowder
Mrs. Gilbert Crowder
Anthony Joseph Cucchiara
Paul L. Cumings
Abbott Lowell Cummings
Malcolm Forbush Cummings
Louis Curtis
Alice L. Cushing
George Marston Cushing, Jr.
Leonard Cushman
Miss Anna Williams Cutler

John Linfield Damon
Lawrence Barton Damon

Donald Davis
Fellowes Davis
Harold Stearns Davis
John F. A. Davis
Nathanael Vining Davis
John F. Day
Alfred H. Dean
C. Bradford Dean
Mrs. C. Bradford Dean
Miss Marion Louise Decrow
Frank S. Deland
Franz H. Denghausen
Arthur Stone Dewing
Nathaniel Thayer Dexter
S. Sydney DeYoung
Thomas J. Diab
Stanley Thomas Dingman
Mrs. Frank Currier Doble
Ernest S. Dodge
Robert Gray Dodge
William A. Doe
Frank Joseph Donahue
Edward C. Donnelly, Jr.
Jerome I. H. Downes
Leonard Huntress Dowse
Arthur Hastings Doyle
Miss Aimee Frances Draper
Andrew Dreselly
Jesse A. Drew
Mrs. Jesse A. Drew
William W. Drummey
Frederic Christopher Dumaine, Jr.
Mrs. Ralph B. Dunbar
Ralph Walton Dunbar
Christopher James Duncan
Carroll Dwight
Miss Laura E. Dwight

- Ralph Mason Eastman
 Richard J. Eaton
 Henry Walters Edgell
 Stuart Coles Edmonds
 Hamilton Phelps Edwards
 Mrs. Hamilton Phelps Edwards
 Edward August Elfstrom
 Edward Learnard Emerson
 William Endicott
 Rubin Epstein
 Mrs. David J. Evans

 John W. Farley
 Mrs. Joseph S. Fay
 S. Prescott Fay
 Thomas Fazio
 Mrs. George R. Fearing
 Michael Paul Feeney
 Harry Morris Feinberg
 Harold Everett Fellows
 William Lusk Webster Field
 Daniel Joseph Finn
 Francis Fiske
 Mrs. Francis Fiske
 Mrs. Gardiner H. Fiske
 Stanley G. H. Fitch
 William J. Fitzgerald
 Mrs. Elvira E. Flynn
 Clifton Alois Follansbee
 Henry W. Foote
 Horace Sayford Ford
 Miss Elizabeth P. V. Fowle
 Robert True Fowler, Jr.
 Charles James Fox
 Frank B. Frederick
 Stanley Goodwin French

 Mrs. Thomas G. Frothingham
 Howard Otis Frye
 Claude Moore Fuess
 Mrs. Gladys Florence Fullerton

 Horace N. Gade
 Miss Doris Gale
 Thomas J. Galligan, Jr.
 R. H. Ives Gammell
 Mrs. William Whitworth Gannett
 Stanley S. Ganz
 Tudor Gardiner
 Guy Garland
 Mrs. William Lloyd Garrison, Jr.
 Arthur Joseph Gartland
 Walter Benton Gaskell
 Ebenezer Gay
 James Gardner Geddes
 Joseph Edward Getman
 Charles Gibbons
 Miss Edith Dwight Gibson
 Miss Helen C. Gilbert
 Henry Lathrop Gilbert
 Mrs. Henry L. Gilbert
 Miss Florence M. Gillette
 Charles Herbert Gilmor
 Benjamin Ginsberg
 Rowe A. Gladwin
 Alfred Adelbert Glidden
 James Harold Goddard
 Clyde Mills Goldthwaite
 Francis G. Goodale
 Francis Xavier Goode
 Edward J. Goodfellow
 Robert Eliot Goodwin
 Charles D. Gowing
 James Matthew Graham

List of Members

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Mrs. Arthur E. Graunis
Mrs. Herbert W. Graves
Miss Louise Britten Graves
Reginald Gray
William Latimer Gray
Jerome D. Greene
John G. Greene
Henry Vose Greenough
Helen Livingston Greenway
Mrs. Paul Gring
Casper Meyer Grosberg
Boone Gross
Bernard D. Grossman
Sidney William Grossman
Henry R. Guild, Jr.
William Holmes Guild
David W. Guiry
Francis Barton Gummere
Gordon Bancroft Guptill
William J. Gurney

Donald Chisholm Hagar
H. Frederick Hagemann, Jr.
Francis W. Hagerty
Florin Joseph Hailer
F. Derby Hall
Frank Brigham Hall
Mrs. Helen Livingston Hall
Mrs. Henry L. Hall
Wilfred McGregor Hall
Lucius Felt Hallett, Jr.
Mrs. J. Mott Hallowell
Edward Pierce Hamilton
Reginald W. Hanson
Maxwell Harris
James V. Hartnett
Herbert H. Harwood

Oscar W. Haussermann
Henry O. Havemeyer
Lester George Hawkins
Roscoe Arthur Hayes
John Joseph Healy, Jr.
Clyde James Heath
Henry R. Hedge
Myron Heller
Elliott Henderson
Ernest Henderson
Robert L. Henderson
Thomas M. Hennessey
Andrew Hopewell Hepburn
John Ruggles Herbert
Richard R. Higgins
Mrs. Henry W. Hildreth
Harold M. Hill
Mrs. Gordon M. Hillman
Mrs. Carroll B. Hills
George W. Hinckley
Lionel Lincoln Hinds
August Spencer Hirschbaum
Vernon Brooks Hitchins
Richard B. Hobart
Amos R. Hobbs
Edwin J. Hodder
William Ferguson Hoey
H. Ray Hofford
Wheaton A. Holden
Mrs. Edward Jackson Holmes
Mrs. William P. Homans
Miss A. D. Hooper
Miss Gertrude Hooper
Charles Hopkinson
Mark Michael Horblit
Mrs. Ralph Hornblower
Richard B. Hovey

Charles P. Howard
John K. Howard
Henry Forbush Howe
Henry S. Howe
Mrs. Russell Howell
David Heath Howie
Wilbur Marden Hoxie
Franklin K. Hoyt
Lyman Howard Hoyt
Mrs. Eliot Hubbard, Jr.
Jerome C. Hunsaker
Donald J. Hurley
Kenneth Hutchins
Charles Frederick Hutchinson
John Philip Hyland
John Bernard Hynes

David Bell Ingram
William D. Ireland
Frederick Manley Ives

James Jackson, Jr.
James Higginson Jackson
Robert Henry Jackson
Mrs. David D. Jacobus
Holder Morgan Jameson
Thomas E. Jansen, Jr.
Allan Jay, Jr.
B. Dana Jefferson, Jr.
William A. Jeffery
David Jeffries
Melvin Richard Jenney
Pliny Jewell, Jr.
Andrew Thurston Johnson
Alfred Wilde Jones
Mrs. Daniel Fiske Jones
Mrs. Grinnell Jones

Henry Campbell Jones
Victor O. Jones
Mark Robert Jouett
Benjamin Joy
Thomas Macken Joyce
W. Seavey Joyce
George Worcester Judkins

Mrs. Hettie L. R. Kaffenburg
Jacob Joseph Kaplan
Louis F. Katz
Charles Garfield Keene, Jr.
Roger Keith
Bernard James Kellner
James E. Kennedy
Charles Kenny
Herbert W. Kenway
Mrs. Madeleine A. Kidder
Chase Kimball
Mrs. Chase Kimball
Fred Nelson Kimball
Mrs. Maria Grey Kimball
Arthur W. Kimbell
Putnam King
Frederick Nelson Kite
Mrs. Wheaton Kittredge, Jr.
Howard Klein
Robert Salmon Kretschmar
Paul Krueger
George Alexander Kyle

Bruce Lancaster
Mrs. Bruce Lancaster
Miss Susan Grace Lane
James Lawrence, Jr.
Douglas Lawson
George L. Lee

List of Members

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Joseph Lee
Richard M. Lee
Mrs. Walter C. Lee
Harry A. Leonard
Neil Leonard
Robert R. Leonard
Mrs. H. Frederick Lesh
Mrs. Frederick J. Levisieur
Robert C. Libby
Joseph M. Linsey
Max Lipson
Bertram Kimball Little
Leon M. Little
Royal Little
Miss Katherine Livermore
Allan Prescott Locke
Hamilton deF. Lockwood
Dr. Halsey Beach Loder
Elias M. Loew
Mrs. Percival H. Lombard
Julian C. Loring
Richard Loud
Arthur M. Love
Winslow Harding Loveland
Mrs. Danforth Lovell
Richard H. Lovell
Alvah Hobart Low
James Arnold Lowell
Ralph Lowell
Mrs. Ralph Lowell
Eben P. Lufkin
Joseph Wheelock Lund
Leslie E. Lynde
Joseph Norman Lyons

Maxwell Eugene Macdonald
A. Lawrence MacKenzie

Eric F. MacKenzie
Lauchlin John Mackenzie
Andrew Dugald MacLachlan
A. Lee MacPhail
Robert W. MacPherson
Kenneth Alexander MacRae
Philip Sanford Marden
Earl Bowman Marlatt
Edward Hastings Marrett
Edward Walker Marshall
Edward Everett Martin
Horace Johnson Martin
Mrs. Eugene Holmes Mather
Robert Washburn Maynard
Lester L. Mayo
Robert Daniel McCarron
John Joseph McColl
David T. W. McCord
John Lawrence McCormick
George Welsford McCoy
John Livingstone McCrea
John Henry McCullough
William H. McDonough
Alexander McElwain
Ross Armstrong McFarland
Thomas E. McGovern, Jr.
Timothy J. McInerney
Edward N. McMillan
Malcolm Perrine McNair
Joe Vincent Meigs
Ralph Remington Meigs
Philip Aldrich Merrill
Arthur G. B. Metcalf
Keyes DeWitt Metcalf
Robert T. P. Metcalf
Mrs. Robert T. P. Metcalf
Henry Hixon Meyer

G. M. Millar
 Richard Henry Miller
 Mrs. Leroy M. S. Miner
 Robert Eveleth Minot
 Herman Arthur Mintz
 Joseph Solon Mitchell
 Miss H. Edna Moir
 Robert Humphrey Montgomery
 Spencer B. Montgomery
 Robert Lowell Moore
 Alva Morrison
 Miss C. Jane Morrison
 Franklin B. Morrison
 Ralph Edwin Morrison
 Mrs. Cabot J. Morse
 Miss J. G. Morse
 Mrs. Everett Morss, Jr.
 Sherman Morss
 Jesse W. Morton
 Thomas Motley
 Warren Motley
 James T. Mountz
 Werner Mueller
 Mrs. Stephen P. Mugar
 John Francis Mulhern, Jr.
 D. Joseph Mullane
 William Joseph Mulligan
 George Saltonstall Mumford, Jr.
 Robert John Munce
 Mrs. Abraham Myerson

 Chauncey Cushing Nash
 George Parker Nason
 Edwin B. Newman
 Mrs. Edwin Newman
 Francis Aloysius Nolan
 George Norton Northrop

Daniel J. O'Brien
 Daniel Theodore O'Connell
 Joseph Francis O'Connell, Jr.
 William N. Oedel
 William F. Otis

 L. Gerard Paine
 Stephen Paine
 Richard Stuart Palmer
 Charles Edward Park
 Amory Parker
 Mrs. George S. Parker
 Claude Eldred Patch
 Gilbert Russell Payson
 William Lincoln Payson
 Elliott Perkins
 Richard Perry
 William Hartwell Perry
 Mrs. Franklin T. Pfaelzer
 Asa E. Phillips, Jr.
 Philip Phillips
 Charles Wills Phinney
 Myron Everett Pierce
 Edgar Benjamin Pinto
 Charles Gilbert Plimpton
 Arthur K. Pope
 Mrs. C. F. Potter
 George Glen Potter
 William Sutton Potter
 John E. Powers
 L. Mortimer Pratt, Jr.
 Mrs. L. Mortimer Pratt, Jr.
 Jerome Preston
 Richard Preston
 Morton Peabody Prince
 Thomas E. Proctor
 Robert Morton Prouty

Mrs. Robert M. Prouty
C. Phillips Purdy
Mrs. C. Phillips Purdy

William Henry Quain
Joseph Cornelius Quinn

Arthur Gorham Rand
Edwin H. Rand
William McNear Rand
Bergen B. Rapalyea
Leslie Gilbert Rawding
William F. Ray
George Madison Reaves
E. Benjamin Redfield, Jr.

Charles Albert Reed
Gerald Stillman Reed
Duncan E. Reid
John Francis Reid
William James Reid
Frank William Reilly
Simon Reiss

Mrs. Howard C. Reith
Paul Revere

Alan Britton Rice
Thomas E. P. Rice
Mrs. Thomas E. P. Rice
Charles Oliver Richardson
George S. Richardson

George Richmond
Miss Mabel Louise Riley
Robert Morrill Robbins
Miss Alice Leavitt Robinson
Dwight P. Robinson, Jr.
Warren Leonard Robinson
Albert Wright Rockwood
Ora C. Roehl

Alfred Rogers
L. Robert Rolfe
Howard Frank Root
Manuel Charles Rosenfield
Martin D. Rosenfield
John Clifford Ross
Mrs. J. Clifford Ross
George Barker Rowell
Stanley Miller Rowland
C. Adrian Rubel
H. W. Dwight Rudd
Charles Beecher Rugg
Mrs. Gertrude Runkle
Gordon Barclay Russell
John Ryan

Paul Joseph Sachs
Jacob Saliba
John L. Saltonstall, Jr.
Nathaniel Saltonstall
Alfred C. Sandberg
Walter Edgar Sands
Ann Sargent
Joseph Savenor
Frank Sawyer
Carl N. Schmalz
Donald Scott
Joseph H. Seaman
Edwin Buckingham Sears
Henry Latimer Seaver
David Jerome Seder
Mrs. Muriel Livermore Seward
George Crossan Seybolt
Haskell Shapiro
Hirsh Sharf
Albion W. Shaw
Oscar M. Shaw

- Mrs. Sohier Shaw
William Leonard Shearer III
Henry Richardson Shepley
Mrs. O. Herbert Sherbrooke
Albert Case Sherman, Jr.
Edward Danforth Sherman
Elizabeth Shine
Murray Edward Sholkin
Karl Vincent Short
Richard S. Shreve
David Rives Sigourney
Miss Olive Simes
Mrs. Nathaniel S. Simpkins, Jr.
Mrs. Elsie Grosvenor Gleason Sloan
John Bolton Sloggett
Mrs. Austin Smith
Eric Parkman Smith
Everett Ware Smith
Julian John Smith
William B. Smith
Edward Rowe Snow
Roger Philip Sonnabend
Lamar Soutter
Joseph Peter Spang, Jr.
Josiah A. Spaulding
Henry W. Spencer
Percy LeBaron Spencer
Raymond Spinney
Howard B. Sprague
Russell Colesworthy Squires
Phillip Henry Stafford
Gordon S. Stanley
Raymond Walker Stanley
Chester Chandler Steadman
Herbert L. Stein
Marvin A. Stern
Arthur W. Stevens
William D. Stewart -
Zadok Lyman Stiles
James E. Stinson
Harry Galpin Stoddard
Clement Kimball Stodder
Arthur Parker Stone
Robert G. Stone
Miss Thelma Mildred Stone
Robert Hopkins Storer
Theodore L. Storer
Charles Moorfield Storey
Gordon Leroy Story
Henry S. Streeter
Harborne W. Stuart
Mrs. Willoughby H. Stuart, Jr.
John O. Stubbs
Robert Shaw Sturgis
Daniel A. Sullivan, Jr.
Melvin B. Summerfield
Kenneth Reynold Sutherland
Joseph L. Sweeney
Charles Crowell Swett
Elijah Kent Swift
H. LeRoy Swimm
Thomas Ward Symons
Fritz Bradley Talbot
Mrs. Fritz Bradley Talbot
Edward Lauren Tappert
Cecil Taylor
William O. Taylor II
Albert Bernard Terkelsen
Gordon B. Thayer
Sherman R. Thayer
Barton J. Thompson
Peter H. Thompson, Jr.
Mrs. George H. Timmins

Rudolf Toch
Carroll William Toohey
Byron G. Tosi
Mrs. Byron G. Tosi
Richard Lockwood Tower
Charles Townsend
Miss Gertrude Townsend
Prescott Townsend
Richard F. Treadway
William V. Tripp, Jr.
Bayard Tuckerman, Jr.
Frederic Alonzo Turner
Miss Clara Mildred Tuttle

Austin O'Grady Uhl

Mrs. John W. Valentine
Eric Verrill
Herman Vershbow
John A. Volpe
Theodore H. VonKamecke, Sr.
Seth Morton Vose

William Wadsworth
Richard Wait
Mrs. Richard V. Wakeman
Samuel Wakeman
Quincy W. Wales
Edgar T. P. Walker
Harry A. Wansker
G. Philip Wardner
Caleb W. Warner
Sydney Horace Lee Washington
John Francis Watson
Mrs. Edwin S. Webster
Wilfred B. Wells
Charles Milford Werly

Albert West
William E. Westman
George Franklin Weston, Jr.
James Vincent Whalen
Stephen Wheatland
Miss Adaline Emerson Wheeler
Dixon Bogart White
Erskine Norman White
Mrs. Eva Whiting White
H. Bowen White
Josephine A. White
L. P. White
Paul Dudley White
Walter Muir Whitehill
Alexander Whiteside
Mrs. Lyman F. Whitney
John M. Whittaker
Robert Mason Whittemore
Nathaniel Whittier
Albert Carlyle Wilkinson
Edward Henry Willey
Alexander W. Williams
Barrett Williams
Harold P. Williams
Miss Marion Williams
Mrs. Oliver E. Williams
Mrs. Alfred Willman
Allan J. Wilson
Francis Stone Wilson
Harold George Wilson
Frank H. Wing
Andrew N. Winslow, Jr.
Mrs. Alexander Winsor
Frederic Winthrop
Mrs. C. A. Wood
Mrs. Herbert A. Wood
A. Vernon Woodworth, Jr.

William H. Woolner

Paul Ingraham Wren

Francis S. Wyner

Rudolph H. Wyner

Dane Yorke

Benjamin Loring Young

Thomas R. Young

Necrology

1958

Life Members

Miss Marion E. Buswell
Frederick Charles Fletcher
Clarence L. Newton
Harrison Gardner Reynolds

Annual Members

Charles E. Bacon
C. Stewart Cole
Miss Harriet Everard Johnson
Ralph T. Sayles
John J. Sheehan

A Message to Members

An organization charged with continuing responsibility for the preservation of historical material related to its city must of course enjoy financial stability to reach its aims. The quickest way to achieve this is by gifts and bequests of money or securities; the surest way is by steadily attracting new members to its rolls.

People join the Bostonian Society, take part in its work, and ultimately move on, necessitating a constant, year-by-year effort to insure that those who leave are replaced. Our Society has a most effective method of enabling members to encourage others to join, simple, and involving none of the time and effort of personal solicitation. All a member has to do to be a real factor in our progress is to jot down the names and addresses of men or women who would, presumably, be sympathetic to the aims of the Society. If such a name does not appear on our membership list, or among names of people recently invited, the Clerk of the Society sends an attractive, interesting and dignified invitation to join us. The invitation is issued by the Membership Committee, with no mention of the person who has suggested the name.

Will you please take this easy way of helping to forward the interests of the Society? You may rest assured that your cooperation will be greatly appreciated, and that you will be qualifying as a constructive member of a group which we believe is doing wholesome work for the community.

RALPH M. EASTMAN

Chairman, Membership Committee

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP is \$5.00 a year

LIFE MEMBERSHIP is \$50.00

Either deductible from Federal Income Tax

There is no initiation fee

Form of Bequest

I give and bequeath to THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, in the
City of Boston, the sum of _____ dollars for
the general use and purpose of the said Society.

Proceedings of
The Bostonian Society

Committee on Publications

• •

WALTER MUIR WHITEHILL, *Chairman*

DAVID McCORD

ELLIOTT PERKINS

EBENEZER GAY

BARRETT WILLIAMS, *Secretary*

PROCEEDINGS
OF
*The Bostonian
Society*

Annual Meeting, *January* 19, 1960



Boston
OLD STATE HOUSE
1960

Gift '61
Contin

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Illustrations

Following page 20

The Cushing-Endicott House: 163 Marlborough Street

Officers of
THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY
Since Its Organization

President Emeritus

*GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS, 1932-1937

Presidents

*CURTIS GUILD, 1881-1906

*JAMES F. HUNNEWELL, 1907-1910

*GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS, 1911-1932

*COURTENAY GUILD, 1932-1946

*FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR., 1946-1950

*AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR., 1951

T. TEMPLE POND, 1952-

Vice-Presidents

*FRANCIS H. MANNING, 1907-1922

*COURTENAY GUILD, 1923-1932

*GEORGE KUHN CLARKE, 1932-1941

*FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR., 1942-1946

*JAMES M. HUNNEWELL, 1946-1950

T. TEMPLE POND, 1951-1952

RICHARD F. LUFKIN, 1952-

Clerks and Treasurers

*SAMUEL M. QUINCY, 1881-1884

*JAMES M. HUBBARD, 1884-1885

*DANIEL T. V. HUNTOON, 1885-1886

*WILLIAM C. BURRAGE, 1886-1890

*S. ARTHUR BENT, 1890-1899

*CHARLES F. READ, 1899-1932

* Deceased.

Officers of the Society

vii

Clerks

*GEORGE R. MARVIN, 1932-1937

*JAMES L. BRUCE, 1937-1958

Secretary

BARRETT WILLIAMS, 1958-

Treasurers

FRANCIS E. SMITH, 1932-1947

FREDERICK M. KIMBALL, 1948-1949

RALPH M. EASTMAN, 1950-1955

WILLIAM B. OSGOOD, 1956-

Directors

*THOMAS J. ALLEN, 1886-1887

*THOMAS C. AMORY, 1884-1889

*WILLIAM S. APPLETON, 1884-1894

*WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, 1884-1896

*S. ARTHUR BENT, 1890

*ROBERT R. BISHOP, 1882-1884

*JOSHUA P. L. BODFISH, 1885-1914

MARK BORTMAN, 1950-

ELLERTON J. BREHAUT, 1946-1947

*FRANCIS H. BROWN, 1911-1917

*GEORGE O. CARPENTER, 1888-1896

*BENJAMIN C. CLARK, 1890-1906

*GEORGE KUHN CLARKE, 1928-1941

*HERMANN F. CLARKE, 1939-1947

*DAVID H. COOLIDGE, 1895-1907

*HENRY W. CUNNINGHAM, 1913-1929

*JACOB A. DRESSER, 1891-1893

RALPH M. EASTMAN, 1941-

*JOHN W. FARWELL, 1907-1929

*ALBERT A. FOLSOM, 1897-1907

* Deceased.

The Bostonian Society

- *ALLAN FORBES, 1942-1946
- *THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM, 1930-1944
- *COURTENAY GUILD, 1908-1946
- *CURTIS GUILD, 1881-1906
- *JOHN T. HASSAM, 1881-1890
- *HAMILTON A. HILL, 1883-1895
- *JAMES F. HUNNEWELL, 1894-1910
- *JAMES M. HUNNEWELL, 1935-1954
- FREDERICK M. KIMBALL, 1948-1949
- *NATHANIEL T. KIDDER, 1923-1938
- JOHN C. KILEY, JR., 1950-
- *JOHN LATHROP, 1887-1899
- *ABBOTT LAWRENCE, 1882-1884
- *WILLIAM H. LINCOLN, 1899-1903
- *AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR., 1943-1951
- AUGUSTUS P. LORING, 1951-
- RICHARD F. LUFKIN, 1952-
- *FRANCIS H. MANNING, 1904-1922
- *WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN, 1900-1913
- *JOSEPH G. MINOT, 1912-1928
- *THOMAS MINNS, 1881-1885
- CHARLES F. NETTLESHIP, JR., 1954-1959
- *GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS, 1908-1933
- WILLIAM B. OSGOOD, 1954-
- *FREDERICK W. PARKER, 1917-1923
- T. TEMPLE POND, 1948-
- *EDWARD G. PORTER, 1896-1900
- H. W. DWIGHT RUDD
- *SAMUEL H. RUSSELL, 1882-1894
- *SAMUEL E. SAWYER, 1889
- *FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR., 1915-1950
- FRANCIS E. SMITH, 1932-1947
- *CHARLES H. TAYLOR, 1906-1941
- CHARLES H. TAYLOR, 1945-
- *BENJAMIN H. TICKNOR, 1948-1949
- *WILLIAM Q. WALES, 1923-1934

* Deceased.

Officers of the Society

ix

*WILLIAM W. WARREN, 1886-1890

*WALTER K. WATKINS, 1929-1933

*WILLIAM H. WHITMORE, 1883-1886

*LEVI L. WILLCUTT, 1894-1912

* Deceased.

Officers

President

T. TEMPLE POND

Vice-President

RICHARD F. LUFKIN

Secretary

BARRETT WILLIAMS

Treasurer

WILLIAM B. OSGOOD

Directors

RALPH M. EASTMAN
CHARLES H. TAYLOR
T. TEMPLE POND
MARK BORTMAN

JOHN C. KILEY, JR.
RICHARD F. LUFKIN
AUGUSTUS P. LORING
WILLIAM B. OSGOOD

FRANCIS B. LOTHROP

Curator of Collections

HARRIET ROPES CABOT

Curator of Maritime History

MARION V. BREWINGTON

Custodians

ANDREW P. DAKIN

WILLIAM H. QUAIN
EDWARD SMITH

PAUL F. COLMAN

Administrative Assistant

ALICE C. MORLEY

Committees

Finance Committee

WILLIAM B. OSGOOD, *Chairman*

HENRY HORNBLOWER

AUGUSTUS P. LORING

JOHN KILEY, JR.

T. TEMPLE POND

Committee on the Rooms

EDWARD P. HAMILTON, *Chairman*

RICHARD F. LUFKIN

WILLIAM B. OSGOOD

T. TEMPLE POND

STEPHEN WHEATLAND

AUGUSTUS P. LORING

WALTER M. WHITEHILL

MARION V. BREWINGTON

HARRIET R. CABOT, *Ex-officio*

ERNEST S. DODGE

FRANCIS B. LOTHROP

EBENEZER GAY

BARRETT WILLIAMS, *Secretary*

Committee on the Library

MARK BORTMAN, *Chairman*

T. TEMPLE POND

ROBERT H. MONTGOMERY

RICHARD F. LUFKIN

JOHN B. HYNES

SUMNER H. BABCOCK

JOHN C. KILEY, JR.

BARRETT WILLIAMS, *Secretary*

Committee on Papers

BARRETT WILLIAMS, *Chairman and Secretary*

JOHN C. KILEY, JR.

FRANCIS B. LOTHROP

Committee on Publications

WALTER MUIR WHITEHILL, *Chairman*

DAVID McCORD

EBENEZER GAY

ELLIOTT PERKINS

BARRETT WILLIAMS, *Secretary*

*The Bostonian Society**Committee on Membership*RALPH M. EASTMAN, *Chairman*

CHARLES H. TAYLOR

H. LYMAN ARMES

FREDERICK W. BLISS

EDWARD L. BIGELOW

ALLYN B. MCINTIRE

JOSEPH GANNON

ELIOT BICKNELL

BARRETT WILLIAMS, *Secretary**Committee on Memorials*RICHARD F. LUFKIN, *Chairman*

AUGUSTUS P. LORING

FRANCIS B. LOTHROP

BARRETT WILLIAMS, *Secretary*

Proceedings

Annual Meeting

THE seventy-ninth Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society was held in the Council Chamber of the Old State House on Tuesday, January 19, 1960, at 12:00 noon, the President, T. TEMPLE POND, in the chair.

The reading of the records of the last meeting was omitted.

The Annual Report of the Secretary was read by Mr. BARRETT WILLIAMS.

Report of the Secretary

The Society sustained a major loss in the death of its Clerk, Mr. James L. Bruce, on July 20, 1959. For twenty years he had been, in effect, the Administrative Officer of the organization, and as such, his scholarship and dedication left a lasting imprint on the Society and the public which it served.

Mr. Bruce was born in Pennsylvania, graduated from the University of Michigan in 1904, and received his degree from Harvard Law School in 1907. For a number of years he was on the staff of the *Christian Science Monitor*. One feels that in The Bostonian Society, however, he found his ideal niche and preponderant role. He lives on in the affection and esteem of those with whom he worked and the wide public which he kept so ably informed.

Perhaps the outstanding fact in the Society's record during the last year is the increase in visitors to over 50,000—10,000 more than in any previous twelve-month period. In addition, a wide, if uncounted, public was reached through a series of eight television programs over Station WHDH. Your Secretary also gave talks before two historical societies. Add to these 128 new members and it can fairly be said that the Society has reached a far larger segment of the public than ever before.

Particularly gratifying to your Secretary is the fact that included among this larger public were over 2,000 young visitors, some coming from schools or scout groups as far away as

Connecticut. Many of these were given an informal talk on Boston history by your Secretary. To see our youth transported from the dusty pages of history textbooks to the site where events transpired and history was made, is a happy substitution of scenes for the description of them. Who knows but what some future historian may here have first felt the vital spark? Certain it is that they will be making history long after those who now busily record it will have passed their pen to other hands.

Concerning specific activities, the Bostonian Society played host to the Beacon Hill Civic Association at an evening meeting early this year. Shortly, thereafter, the annual meeting of the Children of the American Revolution, piloted by its adult officers, was held in the Council Chamber. A joint meeting of the Bostonian Society and the New England Historical and Genealogical Society was held at the latter's headquarters, 9 Ashburton Place. On this occasion the gathering heard an illustrated lecture by our Vice-President, Mr. Richard F. Lufkin, on Mary and Abraham Lincoln.

The *Proceedings* of the Society drew interest and attention with an article by Walter Muir Whitehill on "Two Destroyed Boston Houses of the Eighteenth Century"—the Bulfinch and Vassall-Gardner residences. To Mr. Whitehill, Chairman of our Committee on Publications, the Society is also indebted for able editing of the *Proceedings*.

In the curatorial field, full credit should be assigned to our Curator of Collections, Mrs. Ropes Cabot, who amusingly compares her functions to that of "a juggler keeping several balls in the air, and at the same time progressing across the floor in one of the bumping-cars at Revere Beach." The comparison is apt, as her tasks are many and demanding. In addition to nearing the completion of the cataloguing of our collections—a task long-deferred before her coming—Mrs. Cabot has visibly advanced the preservation and conservation of the Society's possessions. All this was accomplished in addition to receiving and recording gifts and loans. She wishes to thank

the generosity of the many donors for their gifts and loans during the current year. Finally, her aid in unearthing and holding available pictures and objects for our numerous television programs has added materially to the success of these presentations.

Perhaps her largest and most fruitful accomplishment was in printing for, and furnishing to, the Boston Planning Board, over 100 photographs for the exhibition of the Boston Arts Festival, on the Public Garden this summer. As a result of this exacting task, the Bostonian Society's section of the Festival exhibition was, in the opinion of many, the most effective of its offerings. The value of our contribution was high, both in terms of public relations, education, and enjoyment by those who came and saw.

All in all, your Secretary feels that the year just past was one of rewarding accomplishment by the Bostonian Society, thanks to its Officers, Directors, Committees, members and Staff. It was a year of gathering momentum, which at this writing shows no sign of pause.

The Annual Report of the Treasurer for the year ending December 31, 1959, was submitted by Mr. WILLIAM B. OS-GOOD, who stated the financial books and records of the Society have been audited by Messrs. Charles F. Rittenhouse & Company, Certified Public Accountants.

Report of the Treasurer

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

Fund assets:

Bonds, at cost (market value, \$164,002), Schedule A-1		\$183,829.21
Stocks, at cost (market value, \$295,398), Schedule A-1		100,832.12
Savings bank deposits, Schedule A-1		5,326.58
Cash in bank and on hand	\$5,982.24	
Less: Amount withheld for social security and income taxes	269.51	5,712.73
Prepaid expense		202.21
TOTAL FUND ASSETS		<u>\$295,902.85</u>

FUNDS

Funds, Schedule A-2:

Life memberships	\$ 83,466.67
Gifts and bequests, restricted	53,645.61
Unrestricted funds	158,790.57
TOTAL FUNDS	<u>\$295,902.85</u>

Proceedings

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STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

Income:

Interest on bonds, Schedule A-1	\$ 6,441.69
Dividends on stocks, Schedule A-1	9,425.61
Savings bank interest, Schedule A-1	179.74
Annual dues	3,625.00
Commonwealth of Massachusetts	1,500.00
Sale of souvenirs	266.22
Contributions	346.20
Estate of Robert Bowen	1,000.00
Interest on loan	66.04

TOTAL INCOME

\$22,850.50

Expense:

Salaries	\$12,576.98
Payroll taxes	339.41
Telephone	317.34
Electricity	819.91
Cleaning	3,085.00
Printing	2,249.51
Postage	297.89
Supplies	280.78
Restoration	178.75
Accounting and auditing services	300.00
Museum	1,164.12
Maintenance	195.60
Meeting	38.69
Safekeeping	50.00
Subscriptions	5.00
Donations	25.00

Cancellation of insurance previously

charged to expense \$1,293.38

Less: Current insurance

expense

562.72 (730.66)

Miscellaneous

224.49

TOTAL EXPENSE

21,417.81

EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENSE,

Schedule A-2

\$ 1,432.69

INVESTMENTS

Par Value	BONDS	Rate	Maturity	Book Value	Market Value	Income Received
\$ 5,000	American & Foreign Power Co., Debs.	5 %	3/1/2030	\$ 4,967.35	\$ 3,300	\$ 250.00
5,000	Celanese Corporation of America, Deb.	3	10/1/1965	5,208.23	4,419	150.00
5,000	Central Maine Power Co., 1st & Gen'l Mtge., Ser. V	3½	4/1/1985	5,075.00	3,850	168.75
5,000	Cities Service Co., S. F. Debs.	3	1/1/1977	4,779.08	3,800	150.00
10,000	Consolidated Edison Co., New York, 1st Ref. Mtge.	5	10/1/1987	10,175.00	10,050	500.00
5,000	Consumers Power Co., 1st	4½	10/1/1987	4,987.50	4,875	237.50
5,000	Georgia Power Co., 1st Mtge.	3½	5/1/1985	5,175.00	4,125	168.75
5,000	Great Northern Ry., Eq. Tr.	3½	3/1/1960	4,907.37	5,000	187.50
10,000	Idaho Power Co., 1st	4½	1/1/1987	10,112.50	9,150	450.00
5,000	Jersey Central Power & Light Co., 1st Mtge.	3½	5/1/1985	5,237.50	4,050	175.00
5,000	Long Island Lighting Co., 1st Mtge., Ser. H	3½	11/1/1985	5,000.00	4,000	168.75
10,000	Louisiana Power & Light Co., 1st Mtge.	4½	1/1/1987	10,125.00	9,600	475.00
2,500	Missouri Pacific R. R. Co., 1st B	4½	1/1/1990	2,281.84	1,684	106.25
2,500	Missouri Pacific R. R. Co., 1st C	4½	1/1/2005	2,267.04	1,650	106.25
5,000	New York, Chicago, St. Louis R. R., Eq. Tr.	2	10/15/1962	4,431.40	4,650	100.00
2,000	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., The, Gen'l A	4½	6/1/1965	2,093.01	1,840	90.00
5,000	Province of Ontario, Deb.	4½	2/1/1984	4,975.00	4,850	116.11
5,000	Selected Industries, Inc., Debs.	2½	4/1/1961	4,993.40	4,525	143.75
5,000	Shell Union Oil Corp., Debs.	2½	4/1/1971	4,987.50	4,200	125.00
5,000	Southern California Edison Co., Ltd., 1st & Ref. Mtge.	3	9/1/1965	5,136.55	4,450	150.00
10,000	Southern California Edison Co., 1st Ref.	4½	9/1/1982	10,175.00	10,025	487.50
6,000	Southern Pacific Co., Gold Bonds	4½	5/1/1981	6,118.13	5,040	270.00
4,000	Southern Pacific Co., 1st Mtge., Ser. A (Oregon Lines)	4½	3/1/1977	4,020.92	3,580	180.00
8,000	Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., 1st Mtge.	3½	2/1/1975	8,180.00	6,800	250.00
1,000	U. S. Treasury	2½	12/15/1963/68	1,000.00	828	25.00
5,000	U. S. Treasury	2½	3/15/1966/71	5,000.00	4,022	125.00
2,000	U. S. Treasury	2½	6/15/1967/72	2,003.94	1,598	50.00
5,000	U. S. Treasury	2½	12/15/1967/72	5,120.31	3,991	125.00
5,000	U. S. Treasury	4	2/15/1980	4,964.38	4,681	105.94
22,000	U. S. Treasury Notes	4½	11/15/1963	22,043.76	21,959	
5,000	Washington Water Power Co., The, 1st Mtge.	3½	6/1/1964	5,325.00	4,650	175.00
3,000	Western Maryland Ry. Co., Gen'l Mtge., Ser. A	4	10/1/1969	2,962.50	2,760	120.00
\$183,000	Total Bonds, Exhibit A			\$183,829.21	\$164,002	\$5,602.02
	Interest on matured bonds, Schedule A-1-a					470.67
	Total Income from Bonds, Exhibit B					\$6,441.69

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Schedule A-1 (Concluded)

INVESTMENTS

Number of Shares	STOCKS	Book Value	Market Value	Income Received
100	Abbott Laboratories	\$ 4,755.10	\$ 6,225	\$ 190.00
100	Actna Insurance Co.	5,900.00	7,600	260.00
165	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	8,267.00	13,159	519.76
500	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.	3,490.09	13,625	725.00
2	Christiana Securities Co.	5,524.00	34,600	1,050.00
200	Consolidated Natural Gas Co.	2,737.68	9,650	420.00
234	Continental Insurance Co.	5,857.13	12,958	434.00
107	First National Bank of Boston, The	5,139.80	10,219	379.85
200	General Electric Co.	3,332.58	19,825	400.00
100	Home Insurance Co.	3,989.25	5,300	200.00
200	Indianapolis Power & Light Co.	2,899.55	7,800	310.00
200	Insurance Company of North America	4,700.22	26,400	600.00
150	International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd.	4,179.28	16,538	450.00
200	Merck & Co., Inc.	3,478.53	16,100	320.00
100	Middle South Utilities, Inc.	4,843.00	5,525	142.50
100	Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co.	3,616.19	17,600	150.00
150	Niagara Mohawk Power Corp.	4,455.02	5,269	270.00
60	Norfolk & Western Ry. Co.	3,788.32	6,180	282.00
100	Peoples Gas, Light & Coke Company of Chicago	5,406.86	6,075	157.50
300	Phillips Petroleum Co.	4,875.78	14,175	510.00
100	Southern California Edison Co.	3,464.85	6,025	260.00
400	Standard Oil Company of New Jersey	3,026.46	19,850	900.00
100	Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.	4,105.43	14,700	360.00
	Total Stocks, Exhibit A	<u>\$100,832.12</u>	<u>\$295,398</u>	<u>\$9,290.61</u>
	Dividends on sales or disposals, Schedule A-1-a			135.00
	Total Income from Stocks, Exhibit B			<u>\$9,425.61</u>
	SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS			
	Suffolk-Franklin Savings Bank, pass book No. 99373	\$ 2,720.01		\$ 91.80
	Suffolk-Franklin Savings Bank, pass book No. 194780	1,585.71		53.50
	Suffolk-Franklin Savings Bank, pass book No. 200311	1,020.86		34.44
	Total Savings Bank Deposits, Exhibit A	<u>\$ 5,326.58</u>		
	Total Income from Savings Bank Deposits, Exhibit B			<u>\$ 179.74</u>

CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS

SALES OR DISPOSALS

Number of Shares	STOCKS	Book Value	Proceeds	Profit or (Loss)	Income Received
50	General Electric Co.	\$ 833.15	\$ 3,866.08	\$ 3,032.93	\$ 25.00
100	Insurance Company of North America	2,350.00	14,022.93	11,672.93	75.00
100	Merck & Co.	1,739.27	7,446.35	5,707.08	35.00
100	Standard Oil Company of New Jersey	506.61	5,586.50	5,079.89	
200 rts	Consolidated Natural Gas Co.	40.71	40.71		
200	Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co., exchanged for 234 shares of Continental Insurance Co.				
		<u>\$5,469.74</u>	<u>\$30,962.57</u>	<u>\$25,492.83*</u>	<u>\$135.00</u>
Par Value	BONDS				
\$22,000	United States Treasury Notes, 3½%, 11/15/1959	\$22,043.76	\$22,043.76	\$ —0—	\$179.67
	* Gain on disposal of investments allocated to funds as follows:				
	Life Membership	\$ 7,275.51			
	Gifts and Bequests, Restricted	4,317.78			
	Unrestricted Funds	13,899.54			
		<u>\$25,492.83</u>			

PURCHASES AND ACQUISITIONS

Number of Shares	STOCKS	
110	American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 3 for 1 split	
234	Continental Insurance Co., received from exchange of 200 shares of Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co.	
100	Middle South Utilities, Inc.	\$ 4,843.00
100	Peoples Gas, Light and Coke Company of Chicago	5,406.86

Schedule A-1-a (Concluded)

PURCHASES AND ACQUISITIONS (CONCLUDED)

Number of Shares	BONDS	Book Value
\$ 5,000	Province of Ontario, Debs., 4¼%, 2/1/1984	\$ 4,975.00
5,000	United States Treasury Bonds, 4%, 2/15/1980	4,964.38
22,000	United States Treasury Notes, 4¼%, 11/15/1963	22,043.76
22,000	United States Treasury Notes, 3½%, 11/15/1959	22,043.76
		<u>\$64,276.76</u>

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Schedule A-2

CHANGES IN FUNDS

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

Balance, January 1, 1959		\$ 74,741.16
Add: 29 Life memberships at \$50 each	\$ 1,450.00	
Allocation of gain on disposal of investments	7,275.51	8,725.51
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1959, Exhibit A		<u>\$ 83,466.67</u>

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS, RESTRICTED

Balance, January 1, 1959		\$ 40,245.46
Add: Distribution made by New England Trust Company to James Lyman Whitney Library Fund	\$ 9,082.37	
Allocation of gain on disposal of investments	4,317.78	13,400.15
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1959, Exhibit A		<u>\$ 53,645.61</u>

Made up of:

Jacob Bancroft Bequest	\$1,500.00
Boston Memorial Association	1,179.51
George T. Cruft Bequest	1,000.00
James F. Hunnewell Memorial	1,000.00
Laura N. Marrs Bequest	15,000.00
Samuel E. Sawyer Bequest	4,610.87
Gift from Francis E. and Elsie Cora Smith	1,000.00
Fanny M. Stockford Bequest	4,273.34
Gift from Annie Lane Burr Trust	1,000.00
James Lyman Whitney Library Fund	13,143.39
	<u>\$43,707.11</u>

Add: Accumulated gains on disposal of investments	9,938.50
	<u>\$53,645.61</u>

The Bostonian Society

UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

Balance, January 1, 1959		\$143,458.34
Add: Excess of income over expense,		
Exhibit B	\$ 1,432.69	
Allocation of gain on disposal of		
investments	<u>13,899.54</u>	<u>15,332.23</u>
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1959, Exhibit A		<u><u>\$158,790.57</u></u>

Certificate of the Auditors

We have examined the balance sheet of The Bostonian Society as of December 31, 1959, and the related statements of income and expense and changes in funds for the year ended December 31, 1959. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other accounting procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly the financial condition of the Society at December 31, 1959, and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

CHARLES F. RITTENHOUSE & COMPANY
Certified Public Accountants

Boston, Massachusetts
April 5, 1960

The Secretary then read the report of Mr. WALTER I. BADGER, JR., Chairman of the Nominating Committee, placing in nomination for officers for 1960, the following: *Secretary*, BARRETT WILLIAMS; *Treasurer*, WILLIAM B. OSGOOD; *Directors*, RALPH M. EASTMAN, CHARLES H. TAYLOR, T. TEMPLE POND, MARK BORTMAN, JOHN C. KILEY, JR., RICHARD F. LUFKIN, AUGUSTUS P. LORING, FRANCIS B. LOTHROP, and WILLIAM B. OSGOOD. Other members of the Committee were Nathaniel T. Worthen, Ruth N. Carter, Nathaniel T. Dexter, and Gilbert R. Payson.

A call for other nominations was made, but none were offered and it was voted that the nominations be closed and that the Secretary cast one ballot for the nominees of the Committee. As the vote was unanimous the Secretary did accordingly and the President declared that the nominees as above were duly elected.

The meeting was then thrown open to the members attending, for questions and discussions.

The meeting adjourned at 12:55 P.M.

BARRETT WILLIAMS, *Secretary*

The Cushing-Endicott House: 163 Marlborough Street

BY DIANA WHITEHILL LAING

THE Back Bay town house—large, elegant and well-staffed—is almost extinct. Most frequently it has fallen into institutional hands: if it is fortunate, into those of a school or college. Typewriters and file cases advance upon the salon; here and there, in reception room or auditorium may be seen dusty traces of past splendor. Put to worthwhile use, the property may seem dull, ungainly or merely respectable. When a town house falls prey to the rooming-house proprietor, it is cannibalized more quickly. Assessed high to begin with, reflecting the fortunes which built them, once graceful properties are victims of a modern tax rate, or the gainful instincts of their new owners.

Recollections of the great houses as they once were exist in rather few written accounts. Some people remember, others have taken pictures. Family letters and memoirs are of course most fruitful. The house at 163 Marlborough Street, on the northwest corner of Dartmouth Street, which has been called "the most successful Academic Brick design, and perhaps the handsomest house in the whole Back Bay,"¹ is unusually well documented. Built for Thomas Forbes Cushing in 1873, the house was bought from him by William Crowninshield Endicott in 1898, and remained in his family's possession for the following sixty years. Surviving in 1960 as "Endicott Manor," 163 Marlborough Street is now a residence for working and college girls; its silver doorknobs turn to the hands of thirty-five lodgers. Let us look backward toward some "other voices, other rooms."

Thomas Forbes Cushing, born in 1838, was the son of John

¹ Bainbridge Bunting, *The Architectural History of the Back Bay Area in Boston*, unpublished, Harvard Ph.D. thesis 1952, p. 215.

Perkins Cushing and Mary Louisa Gardner. Of his father it was observed:

He was one of the wealthiest and most benevolent citizens of Massachusetts . . . In early life he amassed a princely fortune in China, and his subsequent life has been marked by the most liberal yet unostentatious charity. At Watertown he established one of the most magnificent conservatories in the state, which was liberally thrown open to the public. His garden, now included in the town of Belmont, was a place of great attraction, and thousands of admiring visitors flocked to it every season.²

The house itself was of no mean proportions: surrounded by rolling lawns and vast greenhouses, it boasted a portico containing ten huge granite pillars.³

From this prosperous setting Thomas Cushing removed to Boston, living in 1865 at 170 Beacon Street, between Berkeley and Clarendon Streets. He had in 1862 bought land even closer to the Back Bay frontier; and following his marriage in June 1866 to Fanny Leslie Grinnell of New York, he advanced to a large bow-fronted house he had just built at 190 Beacon Street, between Clarendon and Dartmouth Streets. Shortly before the birth of their only child, Edith Forbes, in January 1871, Cushing began again to think of moving, and bought a parcel of land running westerly along Marlborough Street from the north corner of Dartmouth Street. He added to this parcel in 1872, and construction seems to have been completed sometime in 1873, while the Cushings were in Europe.

The house at 163 Marlborough Street, built from plans attributed to the firm of Snell and Gregerson,⁴ was conceived, as so many houses of the Back Bay were, as part of a block, the

² *New England Historic Genealogical Register*, Vol. XVI, quoted in James S. Cushing, *The Genealogy of the Cushing Family*, Montreal, 1905, p. 811.

³ Interestingly enough, when the house was torn down Herbert Browne bought these pillars and placed them in the gardens of "The Farm" at Danvers, which was the summer home of the Endicotts, who had bought Thomas Cushing's Marlborough Street house.

⁴ The original ground plans of the house are now in the Boston Athenæum.

other members of which were 326 and 328 Dartmouth Street:

Seen from Dartmouth Street, the two end houses form pavilions which rise half a story higher than the center section, a relationship which is effected by a clever manipulation of floor levels . . . The proportions throughout this group are so excellent and the relationships of its various parts so skillful that one receives an impression of a building much larger than it is in actuality . . . (In) the Marlborough Street facade . . . octagonal bays create framing elements for the flat, middle area against which the entrance is placed. That the principal rooms are ranged on the second level is explained by the diminished height of the ground story and the lofty proportions of second-story windows.⁵

On the ground floor, where ceilings were only nine feet high, was a large entrance hall, with flowered Chinese wall-paper, whose massive supporting columns framed a magnificent rear central staircase. To the left of the hall was a large fireplace, with elaborately carved mantel. Here also could be found a small lavatory for family and guests. A door beneath the main stairway led to the backstairs; and, surprisingly, to a first-floor kitchen, pantry, and servants' dining hall, the latter occupying the left front bay of the house. From this room a side entrance led through a walled area up the delivery entrance to Marlborough Street. Toilet arrangements for the servants were reached by going down the backstairs, past pine-wainscoted laundry and drying rooms, through "general cellarage" to a water closet conveniently placed next to a "Man's Room," which the plans specified was to be finished in pine mock board.

Returning from the servants' quarters, and turning to the right of the entrance hall, one entered through double doors a charming octagonal, marble-floored conservatory, which, it may be imagined, the Cushings kept well stocked with exotic plants. Opening off the conservatory, and also reached by a passage from the hall, was a small study done in black walnut, with tapestried walls. Outside his father's house at Belmont had been an iron staircase, which spiralled gracefully from the

⁵ Bunting, *op. cit.*, pp. 215-217.

second story to the ground round one of the granite pillars, so that one need not trouble to go indoors in order to get down and out again. Possibly in emulation of this convenience, Mr. Cushing commissioned in his own study a small stairway leading to the wine cellar directly below.

A childhood acquaintance of Cushing's daughter Edith recalled that Mrs. Cushing was so smart that she could go down the street with a wastepaper basket on her head, and everyone would say "How chic!" Thus, in the new Cushing house, elegance in even the smallest decorative detail was not overlooked. From between the columns opposite the doorway rose a staircase whose red velvet carpeting set off black and gold balustrades, these being mounted by a majestic red velvet banister. For the weary or fuddled climber there were also velvet hand-ropes on the opposite wall. The first flight of stairs allowed one to pause for breath four times, which was perhaps as well; for if one were unfortunate enough to have to ascend from ground floor to attic all at once a total of eighty-two steps must be surmounted. In this connection, when Mr. Endicott first bought 163 he was heard to grumble frequently about the stairs, on which his son unsympathetically remarked that these were not as bad as some, and anyway, "All town houses have stairs!"

On the second, third and fourth floors, a passageway ran from the head of the stairs to the right-hand end of the house. Opening off it on the second floor were the main rooms of the house: dining room, drawing room and library. The dining room, with one huge bay window facing south, and another to the west, was a perfect example of Victorian chinoiserie. Specially carved ebony-black wainscoting, mantel, twin china cabinets and mirrored sideboard, as well as the huge oval table and its fourteen green-covered chairs were all imported from the Orient, as well as the handsome grey-green paper, with orange, green, gold and blue flowers and fanciful figures. Lighting fixtures set above the mantel, as well as the china cabinets, sideboard, and Chinese temple-shaped mantel itself

were inset with Ming yellow flowered medallions. To each side of the sideboard were tall black and gold doors; one to the serving pantry; the other a dummy, installed to preserve symmetry. The hanging lamp above the table, also yellow-flowered, could be raised or lowered. First fitted with candles, and originally designed for whale oil, it completed transitions to gas and then electrical light over succeeding years. A painted ceiling, with harmonizing flowers and patterns, completed the room. Heavy velvet curtains, as well as sliding doors over the western window could render the dining room, on a dark Boston day, into an extremely somber, though elegant, room. On a sunny morning, with a small table set in the southern bay, with several furry green plants set about, china and silver sparkling, and sunbeams caught in the sideboard's mirrored nooks, what a wonderful setting for a hearty meal!

The drawing room, originally planned for the Dartmouth Street end of the house, was actually placed as the center of the three "public rooms." Here was carried out to perfection a motif familiar in the house. Silver lions were set into the front door handles; on the downstairs hall mantel wooden ones were seen to roar; and here, along the drawing-room cornice, twenty-seven lions' heads were loftily raised. Notable in this room were the white marble fireplace, and brilliant crystal chandelier. From the drawing room double doors led to the dining room, hall, and library; the latter generally left open to bring the rooms together.

Since the center house of the block, 326 Dartmouth Street, was built in the form of a T, its right cross ending in the fireplace wall opposite 163's Marlborough Street bay window, the library's longest dimension was across the house. This was also the case in the drawing room, behind which lay the stairs and hall. The library walls, wainscoted in rich walnut, and lined with glass-fronted bookcases, bore a patrician series of roaring lions' heads again, from the chimney piece all round the room. As in the dining room, a massive mirror was built in above the mantel, its opposite number occupying the blank

space between two windows on the front wall. Set before the three windows overlooking Dartmouth Street was a vast octagonal writing table; leading to the hall, fourteen-foot double doors. The room could accommodate enormous quantities of tables, overstuffed chairs, lamps, books and pictures. It served equally well for tea by the fireside, or an evening party of gentlemen with after-dinner cigars. Cornice and ceiling decorations were gilt, and the ceiling itself tinted.

In passing to the third floor, it is well to remember the family the house was built to accommodate. The designers' plans mark out a master bedroom with two adjoining dressing rooms and bath, these occupying the spaces above the library and drawing room respectively; while a day nursery and "Child and Nurse Chamber," also with bath, and assorted closets take up the balance of the floor. Mr. and Mrs. Cushing had each their separate dressing rooms; their only child, scarcely three when they moved in, shared her room with her nurse; and, being crippled, was given the largest and sunniest nursery possible adjoining it, which could later become her school-room. On the fourth floor two spare rooms and a dressing room, with bath, completed the family rooms. There were also on the fourth floor, and tucked up into the mansard roof, and skylighted, one flight higher, a total of eight servants' rooms, these sharing a common bath. When one considers that the house was in its greatest dimensions 71' 5" long by 36' 6" deep, even as many as eight servants could not have been cramped.

Mrs. Cushing died in the year 1886, and Thomas Cushing remained in the Marlborough Street house only a few years longer before removing, with his daughter, to New York. From 1893-1896 the house was rented to Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Sprague (Mary Bryant Pratt, later Mrs. Edward D. Brandegee), and in 1897 to Mr. and Mrs. William Crowninshield Endicott, together with their son and daughter-in-law.

William Crowninshield Endicott, who had served on the



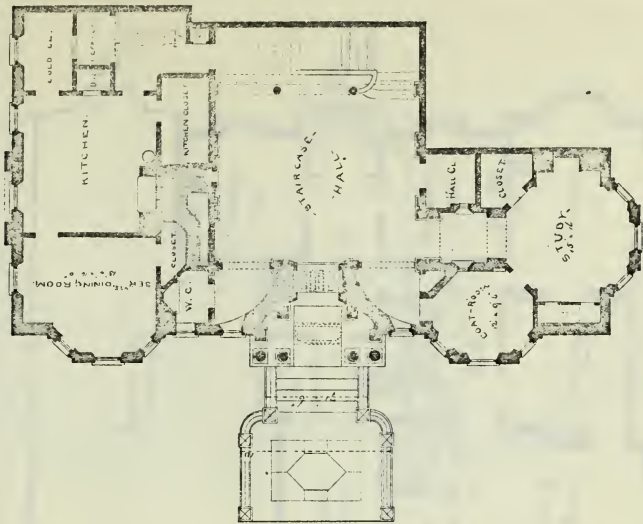
163 Marlborough Street in the early 1870's

This early view, given in 1905 to William Crowninshield Endicott by his cousin, Francis Boardman Crowninshield, who lived across the way at 164 Marlborough Street, shows the relation of the Cushing-Endicott house to the adjacent houses at 326 and 328 Dartmouth Street. As the lot beyond 328 is vacant, the houses in the background are on the water side of Beacon Street. Note recently planted trees, protected from nibbling horses by stout wooden guards.

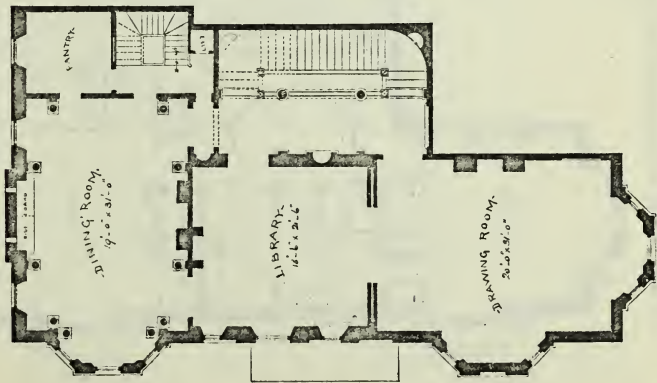


163 Marlborough Street in the winter of 1900-1901

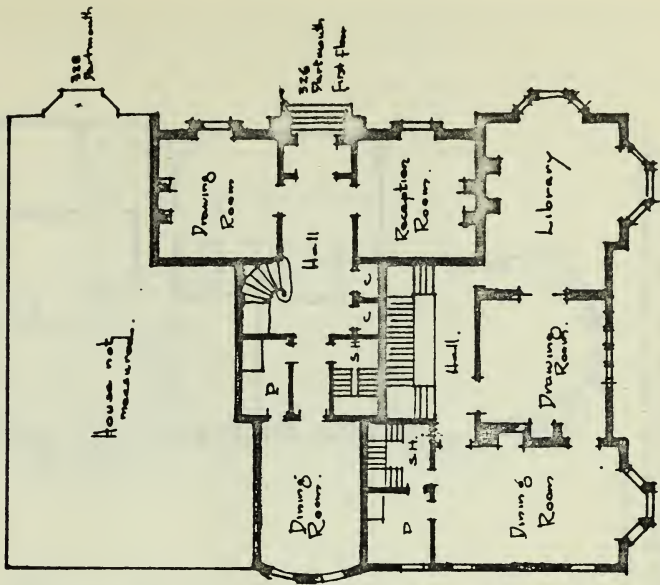
This and other photographs of the house were taken by John Lowell Gardner, 2nd (1867-1938), the son of Mrs. Endicott's sister, Eliza Endicott Peabody (1834-1876), who had married her first cousin, George Augustus Gardner (1829-1916).



163 Marlborough Street
 Architect's plan of the Basement and First Floor in the Boston Athenaeum.

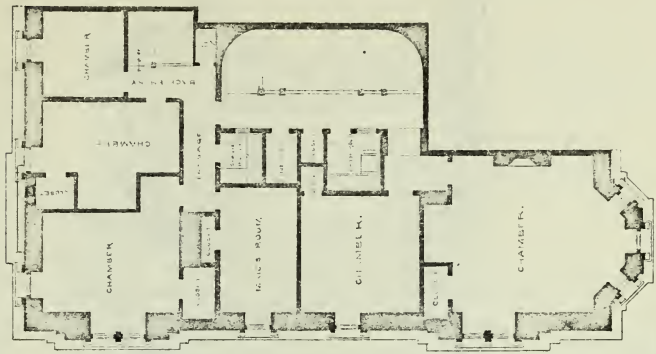
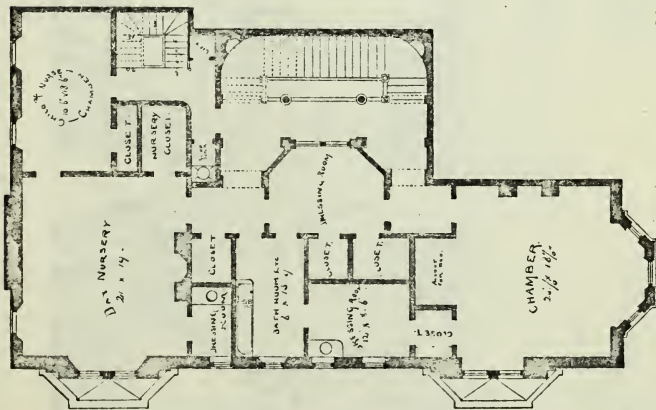


Architect's plan of the Second Floor in the Boston Athenaeum.



163 Marlborough Street

Sketch by Professor Bainbridge Bunting showing relation between the house and 320 and 328 Dartmouth Street.

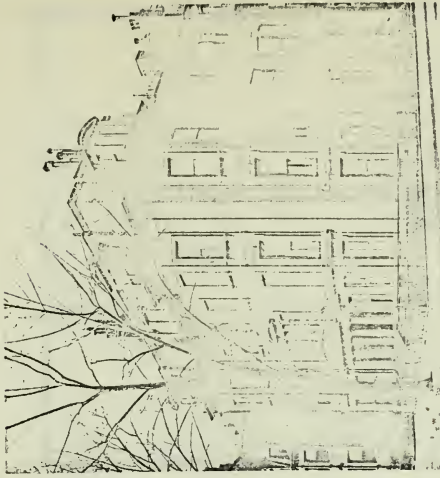


163 Marlborough Street

Architect's plans of the Third and Attic Floors in the Boston Athenaeum. When the house was built the two bay windows facing Marlborough Street were continued through the third floor, and a bathroom inserted in the one opening out of the principal bedroom.



Photograph by Thomas E. Marr and Son, March 14, 1913.



163 Marlborough Street

Photograph by John Lowell Gardner, 2nd, 1901.



Entrance Hall in 1913
Photograph by Thomas E. Marr and Son.



Kitchen in 1958
Photograph by George M. Cushing, Jr.



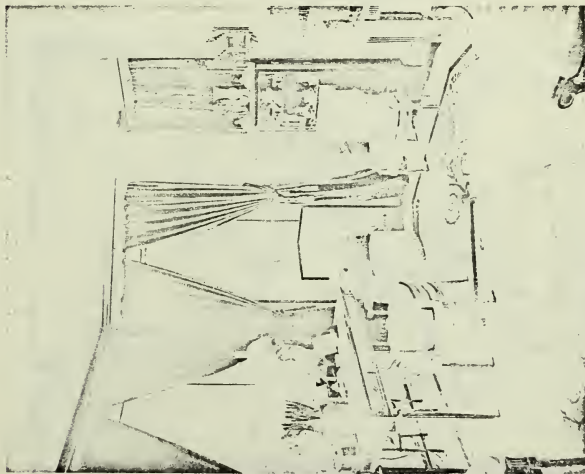
Tapestry Room in 1901

Photograph by John Lowell Gardner, 2nd, looking into the octagonal room in its original state.



Tapestry Room in 1958

Photograph by George M. Cushing, Jr., showing the enlargements and changes made in 1908 from the designs of Herbert Browne.

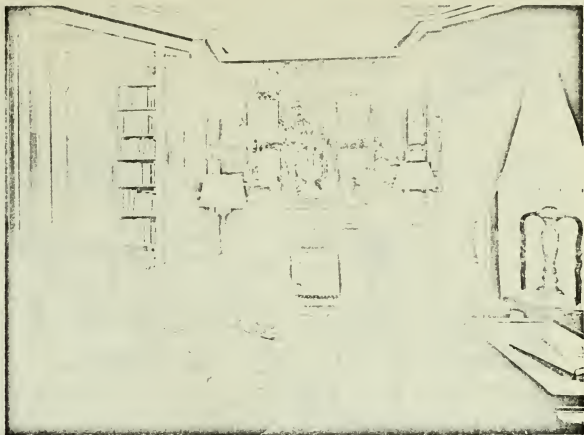


Boudoir remodeled in 1908

Photograph by Thomas E. Marr and Son, March 14, 1913.



Photograph by George M. Cushing, Jr., 1958.



Tapestry Room in 1958

Photograph by George M. Cushing, Jr., 1958, looking into the diminutive
"library."



Drawing Room in 1958

Photograph by George M. Cushing, Jr., showing portrait of Louise Endicott
by John Singer Sargent.



Drawing Room in 1901

Photograph by John Lowell Gardner, 2nd, showing the upright piano, before the installation of satin hangings.



Drawing Room after 1903

Photograph, probably by John Lowell Gardner, 2nd, showing the Sargent portrait, bearskin rug, and satin hangings.



Drawing Room in 1913

Photograph by Thomas E. Marr and Son, looking into the Library.



Drawing Room in 1958

Photograph by George M. Cushing, Jr., with doors to the Library closed, as was usual in recent years. Only the valances of the satin hangings remain.



Library in 1901

Photograph by John Lowell Gardner, 2nd, looking into the Drawing Room.



Library in 1913

Photograph by Thomas E. Marr and Son. The Sargent portrait of William C. Endicott, hanging on the left, was given to the Massachusetts Historical Society by his widow in 1951.



Library in 1958

Photograph by George M. Cushing, Jr.



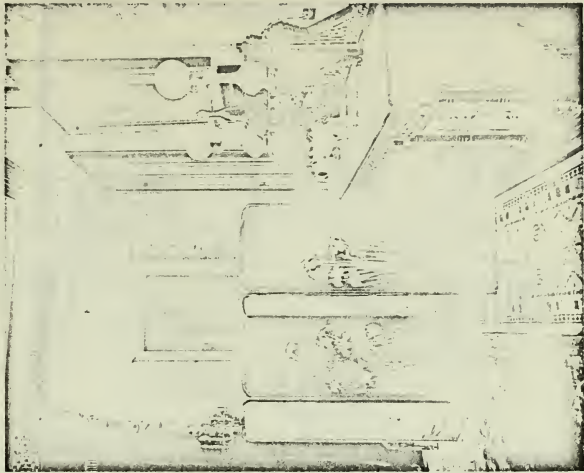
Second Floor Hall in 1958

Photograph by George M. Cushing, Jr. William Morris Hunt's portrait of Mary Endicott as a child, formerly in the Library, hangs on the stairs.



Library in 1913

• Photograph by Thomas E. Marr and Son. The Sargent portrait of Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain hanging above the bookcase is now in the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.



Dining Room in 1913

Photograph by Thomas E. Marr and Son, showing the portraits of William C. Endicott, Sr., and Governor John Endicott. The latter now hangs in the Massachusetts State House.



Dining Room in 1913

Photograph by Thomas E. Marr and Son.



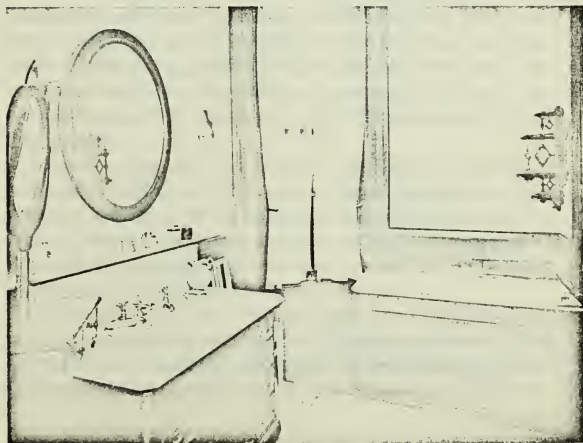
Dining Room in 1913

Photograph by Thomas E. Marr and Son, showing the portraits of Hon. and Mrs. William C. Endicott, Sr. Mrs. Endicott's portrait by Sargent is now in the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.



Bedroom of Mrs. Endicott, Sr.

Photograph by Thomas E. Marr and Son, March 14, 1913.



Bathroom adjoining Mrs. Endicott's Bedroom

Photograph by George M. Cushing, Jr., 1958, showing bathroom fitted into the third-floor bay window overlooking Marlborough Street.

bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts for nine years before being called to Washington as Secretary of War in President Cleveland's first administration, traced his ancestry back eight generations to Governor John Endecott. Married in 1859 to his first cousin, Miss Ellen Peabody, a granddaughter of the Salem merchant Joseph Peabody, Endicott had two children: William Crowninshield, Jr., born in 1860; and Mary Crowninshield, born in 1864. William, Jr. studied law, and served as his father's private secretary in Washington. Following this, he practiced law for four years in Boston, then served in the second Cleveland administration as Attorney General Olney's private secretary, and later as Attorney for Pardons in the Justice Department. Upon his return to Boston in 1897 he undertook the care of estates.

Mary, during the time her father was Secretary of War, became secretly engaged to Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, eminent British statesman, and father of Austen and Neville Chamberlain, who was at that time sent to negotiate a fisheries treaty among Great Britain, Canada and the United States. Because it was feared that the marriage of a Cabinet Minister's daughter to a British politician would sway the Irish vote away from Cleveland in the election of 1888, the announcement of Mary's engagement and the wedding itself could not take place until after the votes had been cast. As it turned out, the caution had been unnecessary, for Cleveland lost the election anyway.

Mary accompanied her husband to England, becoming stepmother to the six children of two former marriages; while steadfast and loyal to her husband's career and her own new life and country, she never forgot home ties, and returned to America, or persuaded her relatives to visit her in England, as often as it was possible to do so.

In the absence of their only daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Endicott were particularly anxious for William and his bride, Miss Marie Louise Thoron of New York, to come to live with them following their marriage in 1889. This they did, continuously,

with the exception of the four years when the younger Endicott was called to Washington.

In the years following Mr. Endicott Sr.'s Cabinet service, his health became increasingly poor, and thus his son decided a family move to Boston from their house on Essex Street in Salem would be sound. Each summer the family returned to "The Farm" at Danvers, which Mrs. Endicott had inherited from her parents, and had originally been owned by her distinguished grandfather. Joseph Peabody, enriched by the China trade, had intended it as a refuge for his family and possessions, should it become necessary to flee Salem during the War of 1812. In subsequent generations it became a refuge from the dust and oppressiveness of summertime Boston.

It can never be a perfect situation for two generations, and in-laws, to live closely in the same house, particularly when the family are of such strong-minded and outspoken New England stock as the Endicotts. Mrs. Endicott, Sr., was a person of ramrod carriage and uncompromising standards; though she had humor, deep affections, and a fondness for attractive surroundings, her decisiveness must have made her a formidable mother-in-law. That there were no grandchildren to be nurtured, undoubtedly made the situation more difficult. Louise Endicott for nearly forty years of her married life observed the formalities of consulting her mother-in-law about each dinner guest to be invited, each flower to be transplanted; her only opportunity to use her own linens and silver in the household came when the elder Mrs. Endicott was abroad, but the younger woman seems to have been unfailingly patient and kind. Her husband could easily rival her father-in-law in irascibility and righteous indignation; but, when not aroused to roarings from beneath his walrus whiskers, was a man of great charm and taste.

All the Endicotts were sociable, and the amount of activities they undertook in the Boston "season" was quite staggering. William, Jr.'s strong family sense, as well as his great artistic interest, led him to become the family authority on

genealogy, Essex County history, furniture, flower-growing, farming, etc. While acting in deference to his mother's wishes, William guided her affairs subtly but firmly. He had urged the wintering in Boston, finding the Danvers place cold and dreary after early November, and feeling sure an ill father and still active mother would prosper in town.

In the summer of 1898, the real estate office of Meredith and Grew directed the following communication to the younger Endicott:

Mr. Thos. Cushing having no more use for his house on the corner of Marlboro' and Dartmouth Sts., and not liking the trouble of letting it every year, is very desirous of selling.

We have reason to believe that an offer even as low as \$55,000 would be accepted. This seems very low to us.

Believing that your mother, Mrs. Endicott, likes the house, we write to say that we think it can be sold very shortly, so in case she cares to, she can make us the above offer.⁶

This engaging offer caused a minor uproar in the Endicott household. The house, which they had occupied the preceding winter, seemed ideal for their needs—it would be hard to find another as good; it was desirable not to have to upset Mr. Endicott with frequent changes of household; many of their friends and relatives were settled in town houses. The more they thought of it, the more desirable an object 163 Marlborough Street became. Thus, on July 25, William Endicott, Jr., wrote offering the stipulated sum: "The offer to include all window shades in the house, as well as the gas fixtures, except those in the library, drawing room and dining room, the storm door, all blinds, double windows and other fixtures."⁷

Considerable discussion passed between him and the realtors about the dining room and the library. Endicott maintained that the dining room was either to be left by Cushing

⁶ Letter from the offices of Meredith and Grew to William Crowninshield Endicott, Jr. (hereafter W.C.E.), dated July 21, 1898. Now in Massachusetts Historical Society, as are other Endicott family letters quoted in this article.

⁷ W.C.E. to Meredith and Grew, July 25, 1898.

as it then was, and the ebony furniture to be sold at appraisal along with it, or else that the entire finish of the room should be removed, and the room refinished in "moderate modern" style. Cushing had previously suggested this latter alternative, but mercifully he was persuaded toward the former; and the great dining table, two armchairs, and twelve side chairs, with their green-carved velvet upholstery, were included in the sale for the appraised price of \$350. The china cabinets and sideboard, being built in with the rest of the Chinese decorations, were included in the purchase price of the house.

In the library, Meredith and Grew pointed out to Mr. Cushing on July 25 that "the bookcases are built into the room and form part of the dado, and the mirror between the windows and the one over the fireplace if removed, would leave the room in an unfinished state, and therefore ought to be considered part of the house."⁸ For the polite phrase, "unfinished state," one should read Endicott's own well-chosen one, "would render the room absolutely uninhabitable."

Meanwhile, Mrs. Endicott was coyly writing her daughter, "I have a great secret not matured—don't you wish you knew what it was? I will give you twenty questions, and next time we will see if you have guessed it. This is mean, say you? Not at all, my dear."⁹

Mr. Cushing was deliberating in a maddeningly slow way, and on August 2 Mrs. Endicott was forced to advise Mary, "About my secret—Well, I have still got it." A week later, however, she could report triumphantly:

The secret is out, and I have bought the Cushing house. A transaction that has dragged along all this time. It was mean to arouse your curiosity, but I hoped then in two days to tell you all about it. I cannot wonder Mr. C. wanted to consider the question to bring down his views from his top-lofty standpoint, tho' we did sit at home, and still more, lie awake at night, furnishing the house and settling all manner

⁸ Meredith and Grew to Mr. Thomas F. Cushing, July 25, 1898.

⁹ Ellen Endicott to Mary Endicott Chamberlain (hereafter E.E. and M.E.C.), July 26, 1898.

of castles in the air. However, it is now a reality, and we are to have possession by Oct. 1st. William is immensely interested, and it is due to him and his persistence that we are to have it. He has a most emphatic way of carrying his point and in this he felt he could never find another house that so filled our needs. I was content to hire, but when it became a question of not being able to rent it we were moved to other methods, and so one has a restful feeling that your father under all conditions can be comfortable and the family life can still go on in a measure independent. At once I begin unearthing our possessions and hunting moths. If these have not devoured everything, we shall be lucky. The library is lined with bookcases which will absorb many books—though not all by any means, and the large bookcase will never be put together again, for there is no available space for it. But most of the old truck will come to light again.¹⁰

Since the Endicotts had broken up their Salem house most of their curtains, pictures and furnishings were stored away in Danvers, and it was a constant bustle through the remainder of the summer to ready them for the move to town. Mrs. Endicott was particularly cheered that early in the fall Mary was able to make a few weeks' visit from England, and see the great new acquisition for herself.

William Endicott, Jr., meanwhile busied himself choosing what he thought the family would want to buy of Mr. Cushing's furnishings, before the house should be completely dismantled. His preliminary list took no account of his mother's and wife's strong instincts for decoration: in it he included the chintz curtains for the fourth-floor guest room, with black flowered chintzes in adjoining dressing room, chintz curtains for the blue boudoir, and carpet in the green bedroom, velvet hangings in library and dining room. Ultimately, feminine views prevailed, for the only pair of curtains purchased, besides the muslin ones fitted to each window in the house, were a set of red ones in the "reception room," or downstairs study. More agreeable to the ladies was the purchase of grates and fenders for the various fireplaces: those in what was to be Mrs.

¹⁰ E.E. to M.E.C., August 9, 1898.

Endicott's bedroom and boudoir, "the green rooms" in the third-floor eastern corner, were bought for \$5 and \$10 respectively. Dining room, drawing room and library grates brought \$10 each. A large kitchen table sold for \$15, while two laundry tables were \$20. The great octagon writing table in the library window was \$40, while the magnificent drawing room chandelier passed to the Endicotts for \$60.

On September 12, 1898, transfer papers were passed, Mr. Cushing receiving a \$20,000 check from the Endicotts, who financed the balance of their purchase with a \$35,000 mortgage from the Old Colony Trust Company. Evidently Mr. Cushing drove a shrewd bargain, for he made the Endicotts responsible for real estate taxes on the house back to mid-May, when their rental of the house had ended. This, however, was not too onerous a burden, for young Endicott's accounting as trustee for the house records, "Paid Taxes City of Boston, 1898, \$62,000 @ \$13.60 per thousand, for 7½ months . . . \$526.95." The sewerage and watering taxes were likewise prorated; their total for 7½ months was \$16.09. The American Insurance Company issued a \$40,000 insurance policy, for five years, on the house at a premium of \$200. Mr. Cushing removed a last vanload of china, and 163 Marlborough Street was now the Endicott house.

As architects for the remodeling, the firm of Little and Browne were engaged. Like most such undertakings, this one was more costly and extended than at first anticipated. Endicott's accounting sheet reports a total of \$11,100 disbursed through the winter on account for repairs and maintenance: plumbing, carpentry, painting, new hardwood floors, etc. Some receipted bills accompanying his summary are not without interest.

For inspecting plumbing, and advice on ventilation, and superintendence of work, the Sanitary Agency received \$72; while Albert B. Franklin asked \$160 for installing a vent pipe, gas lantern, etc., as agreed. The Mitchell Vance Company in New York supplied six 3-light gas fixtures for the down-

stairs at a cost of \$22.50 each. Thomas J. Tute, plumber, for work on gutter and plumbing, received \$83.17. In his case, labor charges were at the rate of 37½ cents an hour per man; a marble slab for a sink cost \$12.26, and the fee for repacking the joints of a sink was \$2.50.

R. T. Adams, dealer in fine hardwood floors, at 388 Boylston Street, submitted a detailed estimate of work to be done at Marlborough Street. To lay 7/8" oak in center of main hall and to take off the old finish on the border and finish the whole floor would be \$90; while to provide and finish 1 1/8" x 2" floor in the passage to the reception room would be \$12, the same in the reception room \$38, in the dining room \$98, in "room over hall" \$80 and in toilet off hall \$6, "these 1 1/8" floors to be the same as the dining room at Danvers."¹¹ Mrs. Endicott had had her nerves steeled for the Boston remodeling in midsummer, and hearing of Mary's forthcoming visit she had written to her, "I had just ordered a hard wood floor put in the dining room, and now they are pounding away and will save me the disgrace of your seeing how shiftless I can be. The whole summer I have gone with a pine floor because I could not decide what to do, and was too lazy to care."¹²

When the pounding died down that fall in Marlborough Street, Mr. Adams had provided the Endicotts with a handsome parquet floor in the drawing room for \$144. With a special finish added, the dining-room job was billed at \$133, the hall floor at \$90 as agreed, the third-floor chamber floor at \$74, toilet and bathroom floors at \$41; while 18 1/4 hours' labor and materials involved in scraping and finishing thresholds and repairing foundation floor in dining room amounted to a \$9.38 charge.

Painting and papering work were extensive also. Those who recall Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce's difficulties in Italy with a lead-painted ceiling, will find them here foreshadowed:

¹¹ Estimate made by R. T. Adams Co. for Mrs. Endicott, September 13, 1898; now in Massachusetts Historical Society with other bills and papers relevant to the Endicott house.

¹² E.E. to M.E.C., August 19, 1898.

several times arose the frightening discovery of arsenic in household decorations. On October 13, Mrs. Endicott reported:

I do not venture out until my cold is well. Mr. Brown sends me word I must select the papers! Alas, Louise's has an infinitesimal amount of arsenic. "Harmless," they say, but *one would never feel quite easy if she were not well* (italics mine)—so we begin all over again, and I was aching to begin. Did we tell you they found a large hole behind the mantelpiece—why didn't we burn up? and why was I deterred from pulling out the mantel by assurances that all was right. Live and learn—and I am fast learning to obey my instincts, by finding it a mistake when I don't do it.¹³

Several tedious days passed, and she was

still waiting to be free to go to town. A despairing message came from Mr. Brown that if I did not soon choose my paper and the carpet, I should never get into the house, but he doesn't know my capacity for not being able to attend to things and "getting there," notwithstanding. The only trouble is I shall have to put up with what I can get, and not what I want, which in view of the expense is trying, but a part of the system of brakes one puts on, and chiefly lives under . . . I always have a certain sympathy with a desire for a jolly good up and down spree. William makes his efforts on my behalf, and packages galore come down, then we both decide nothing is just right and so they go back again, but he is too busy to be thus hampered, and I beg him to let it all alone. He is struggling with books in the evening, 14 cases he found still unopened. A good bonfire would be the simplest process, yet one cannot sacrifice so much good material. Who will ever read them—surely not I, or William either.¹⁴

Three more days went by, and still at Danvers she wrote Mary, "What think you—our two cretonnes are found wreaking with arsenic—a paper had already failed us, so there we are. If I can by Monday get to town it will be a blessing."¹⁵

At length the trip to town was accomplished, and the choice

¹³ E.E. to M.E.C., October 13, 1898.

¹⁴ E.E. to M.E.C., October 18, 1898.

¹⁵ E.E. to M.E.C., October 21, 1898.

made, and by November 1 Mrs. Endicott could report that when last seen

a striped plain green paper was partly on my wall, and with a cretonne of pink poppies and green leaves well covering a white ground will, I think, be pretty. At all events it has no arsenic, and this comes to reconcile one to many things not otherwise preferred. The hall was being painted, and the whole place looked like destruction, but this week will change its aspect, and the walls will be hung. Wm.'s paper of buff with wisteria is very successful. L. is in the throes of uncertainty but will in a few days decide upon her paper when she can see it on the wall. This we have found essential.¹⁶

Another November week passed, and while the country grew grey and chilly, work in town steadily progressed:

The painters have nearly finished, and now I bless my stars, there will be little to do to the house for a long while. Even the dining room ceiling I have had washed with a light green, and done away with what was objectionable but had postponed for another year (note—in 1960 a neutral-covered canvas was partially stripped from this ceiling, revealing a floral-painted ceiling, in harmony with the Chinese wall-paper, evidently being "what was objectionable," for her own good reasons, to Mrs. Endicott). There is nothing like growing reckless and having done with it. Louise had a grey . . . paper on her room with a figure upon it *which entirely pleases her* (italics mine). Mine a plain green in stripes she does not like so well, but when the curtains are up it will look quite different, and be very good I think . . . Altogether it is progressing well, but one wonders how it is to be lived in in another three weeks. I really cannot stay here after the first.¹⁷

Parquet flooring had been put down in the drawing room, but the library was to be completely carpeted. Though the Endicotts had considered buying the Cushing stair carpets they did not do this finally, because it was decided to have them in harmony with the library carpeting. By mid-November a handsome figured crimson silk was hung upon the library walls, and Mrs. Endicott had to set to and pick out a carpet

¹⁶ E.E. to M.E.C., November 1, 1898.

¹⁷ E.E. to M.E.C., November 8, 1898.

which would harmonize. This, it turned out, would have to be made, the design chosen being

dark claret with a star of cream, just to relieve the red which pervades the rooms. Also I gave up the plush chosen for the curtains. The modern red has more yellow in it than the silk on the walls, just what I feared. It is well they are not made. Now I order a woollen plush to be sent. It is chaos and looks hopeless. I am hoping next week daylight may appear. It is idle to talk of moving, so I think no more of it.¹⁸

New gas fixtures for the library had to be bought, as evidently Mr. Cushing had placed an unreasonable valuation on the ones which had been there, but after some deliberation, Mrs. Endicott got just what she wanted: a set of five-light fixtures, which she felt would be more effective on the fireplace wall than three branch ones. The downstairs hall brackets were also most satisfactory: they were a cheering note, for all through November Mrs. Endicott was sorting through pillows and blankets at the Farm making lists, and wondering how the bills were to be paid. Though she felt increasingly that "the problems of this material world are very many and very perplexing,"¹⁹ by November 25 the workmen had temporarily departed; and it remained only for the new floors to be polished before the great moving expedition got under way.

On December 5 William and Louise came into the house to make things ready, and two days later the Endicott family was together. Said Mrs. Endicott:

Wm. and L. . . sent me word it looked desperate, but when we found a bright fire and a warm welcome with a semblance of order at least in the library, at least there were chairs to sit down in which could hardly be said of the other rooms . . . I have worked like a Trojan with all the rest, and bear it well. I only wish my feet were as young as they used to be . . . All is confusion still and I trying to combine orders, supervision and your Father, to say nothing of my first visit to the shops to supply the needful. Now, at the last hour of the day I find the li-

¹⁸ E.E. to M.E.C., November 21, 1898.

¹⁹ E.E. to M.E.C., November 11, 1898.

brary taken possession of, and pounding and ladders and curtains and all the concomitants surround me.²⁰

The only change made in the library woodwork by the Endicotts was to remove a pointed bit at the top of the chimney piece, which they felt interfered with the cornice. The hubbub showed signs of diminution, though Mary heard from her mother that

the house swarms with workmen still: shades, gas fixtures, all the details are being attended to. Red velvet curtains are hung, and look rich and handsome in the library, but the gold band under the cornice which we left without the flounce is to be covered with a band of red gimp its own width and then the effect leaves nothing to be desired. This was an inspiration of Uncle Gus's. He is very critical, and amused us so much by his comments on the old dining-room furniture which furnishes the hall. "Yes—yes, it does very well, the sideboard looks a little like a bar" (it stands between the columns opposite the front door) . . . I shouted out as he said "It will do very well until you get something better." The gas fixtures are very good and the Farm dining room carpet just right.²¹

The Endicotts continued to play musical chairs with the Farm furnishings throughout the house, and the old parlor rug went into the dining room, with an Afghan one in the bow window there. Even though the early morning sun did not reach them, with the small table set in the bow the Endicotts did not have to breakfast in the dark, and afterwards the dining room was a blaze of sunlight.

Upstairs, in his fourth-floor bedroom, directly above Mrs. Endicott's, Mr. Endicott was being made very comfortable. Brussels carpet and border was supplied by Joel Goldthwait and Co. of 169 Washington Street; 74¼ yards of this at \$2.00 the yard, with sewing, lining and installation amounted to \$165.54. Mrs. Endicott described how

I have given him his old library sofa, and he revels in it. The blk. wal-

²⁰ E.E. to M.E.C., December 9 and 13, 1898.

²¹ E.E. to M.E.C., December 16, 1898.

nut single bed Wm. had stands facing the window. In the alcove is his bureau, with the Sistine Madonna over it. The dining room table is in the bow window with two of its chairs—The carpet is green with a little bunch of pink and yellow flowers, and a border with a wreath of pink and roses. A bright fire burns, and he likes to be here, so it is a blessing he has such a retreat. The curtains and coverings are yet to come, but I have found out none of the old ones will do, indeed they have all gone back to their chest forevermore . . . (My bedroom) is delightfully comfortable, and while the paper is not satisfying the curtains are wholly so, and with the windows and doors hung looks quite luxurious for your Ma. For the moment the old red rug from the Farm is in it, but later I shall choose another. Voices and steps still echo through the house, and scrubbers still scrub, but in another week I hope to hide more of the machinery.²²

Downstairs, there were the usual family arguments as to which overstuffed armchair should go where, and which little table accompany it, but with some glee Mrs. Endicott finally reported:

The library furniture is a triumph, for while I have been urged to throw it all away, Wm. and Louise when they saw it in place, altho' still in cotton, thought it handsome and exactly suited to the room. Even the "drawing-room sofa must be kept, and the chairs are very handsome" so with these points settled I shall have them covered at once. The Arm chairs and small ones with red plush, and the sofa with one can't tell what, but I think it would be too much . . . plain red . . . L. is busy as a bee over her own arrangements. She has taken from the storage all the furniture for her two Rooms, except the writing table and red sofa brought from the Farm. It will be very attractive. I am covering their stuffed chairs and sofa with a handsome material instead of the cretonne that was on them, for a Christmas present, as they insist.²³

Christmas halted the busy work somewhat, and the Endicotts settled back to see what friends would come and not be shocked by the confusion and untidiness. At first there were not too many callers, and wistfully Mrs. Endicott, sitting at

²² *Ibid.*

²³ *Ibid.*

her tea table one afternoon, recalled a pleasing visit from Beatrice Chamberlain, Mary's oldest stepchild, the previous year:

I begin to wonder where she is—why I don't hear that bouncing step on the staircase. She can fancy me in my old place with the same old tray, and the same old tea, and I wish I could give her the same old welcome.²⁴

Next to be considered were satin hangings for the drawing room. The problem of their purchase was perplexing, and Mrs. Endicott consulted with her daughter several times as to how the material could be most advantageously imported; even her Christmas cable of greeting contained a housewifely ending "Send fringe." Indecision persisted, though, and with the first fine careless rapture gone from decoration she advised Mary a few weeks later that though she had the satin, and had paid less than three dollars a yard for it, and it looked clean and fair, and she was more than pleased with it—still—she didn't think she would be bothered with the fringe, now on its way from England. What all this really amounted to was that Mrs. Endicott, though pleased with Mr. Herbert Browne's achievements in the house, and his general efficiency, liked in matters of taste and nice finish her own ideas best; and felt it would be just as well to wait a year or so more before exercising them. "Even now we are very comfortable, and as far as I am concerned, would not in the least mind the *bare floors* for the winter. But the carpets are soon promised, and when down I shall feel we are steeped in luxury."²⁵

Early in January these promised items appeared, although through an unfortunate mistake the large pattern intended for the library proved to be woven into the hall and stair carpet; while the smaller starred one had been made up for the library. Still, no one not in on the choosing of the carpets would know, and shortly a dozen hammers were

²⁴ E.E. to M.E.C., December 20, 1898.

²⁵ E.E. to M.E.C., December 26, 1898.

putting in place the hall carpet—so now the stairs will not clatter. We have the library carpet down . . . It is handsome, and the verdict is successful. My odd coverings are put to shame, and will be put to flight soon. I could not sit and look at them all winter as I hoped to do. The hall scrap I enclose—it has a star of a lighter shade and is in harmony with the general coloring of the walls, etc. Handsome, we think. Both are Wiltons.²⁶

For a Victorian parlor a woolly hearth rug was an essential, and it must be just right:

I am going to give you a commission for a black llama hearthrug which just suits the carpet and cannot be had here. It must be $2\frac{1}{4}$ yds. long and 1 yd. wide, these the least proportions. If a little more it would do, if less it would not do. In the meantime I can use the one belonging to the Farm, which is too small.²⁷

One which Mary bought and described to her mother sounded suspiciously as if it were Mongolian goat, from its crinkliness, but it was agreed to send it over on trial. Meanwhile, pictures were being hung, little knickknacks distributed, as well as family photographs in abundance displayed, most prominent being those of the young Mrs. Chamberlain and her right honorable husband. Along the mantels and bookcases ranged Chinese bronzes, candelabra, small statues and porcelain vases. Black velvet portieres, with Chinese silk embroidery, hung between library and drawing room; these were bound at the bottom with an extra piece of velvet to adapt them to the unusually high doorway. Harmonizing with the portieres, a small sofa was to be covered in black satin and take its place between the fireplace and large writing table. Meanwhile, the new furnishings made Mrs. Endicott acutely aware that her old chairs looked like "the mischief."

A great boon came when Mrs. Morton Prince, a niece of Mrs. Endicott's, offered an exchange of large mirrors. When gilded and restored, Mrs. Endicott's resultant pair hung above

²⁶ E.E. to M.E.C., January 3, 1899.

²⁷ E.E. to M.E.C., January 5, 1899.

the drawing-room mantel, and on the rear wall; where they did much to adorn the almost square room, which, with its central position and several exits, was rather difficult to furnish. Throughout the house mirrors were used to enlarge and elaborate the scene. One was especially well placed beside the library entrance at the end of the hall. Opposite the dining-room door, and similarly curtained, it produced an effect of complete symmetry.

Through all these housekeeping arrangements it must not be supposed that social life, at least for the younger Endicotts, came to a standstill. Through December William and Louise had been dining out frequently. In January Mrs. Endicott declared "The gay world is daft on the subject of dances, while dinners one hears less about than usual."²⁸ As it was blustery weather, Mr. and Mrs. Endicott could not go for their accustomed long drives, but a "little knot of tea-tasters" continued to supply diversion, and Mrs. Endicott enjoyed vicariously the affairs her children attended. At Mrs. Hammond's ball

L. and Wm. had a gay evening. The following evening, Mrs. N. Thayer had a dance—also pleasant—but on the third consecutive day Wm. struck—he would not sit up late a third time with his early morning hours. Louise quite agreed and acknowledged it was too much for her altho' she could make a late morning."²⁹

Another interesting occasion for the Endicotts at this time was the exhibition of paintings by John Singer Sargent. Mary Chamberlain had been unwilling to send her husband's portrait, depicting him as Colonial Secretary (with a sheaf of papers concerning the Jameson Raid in his hand); but there were some others at the exhibition well worth seeing, and there were "a varied assemblage of people not a la Boston. Louise chose a half dozen portraits as his best work . . . these chiefly came from the other side, and what do you think, Grandpa's

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ E.E. to M.E.C., January 13, 1899.

and Mr. Wertheimer's were the two that expressed most his vigour."³⁰

One of the proudest of Endicott possessions, given in later years to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, was the original portrait of their ancestor Governor John Endecott. In answer to Mary's inquiries about its place in the new house, and how it had fared at the hands of a poor restorer, her mother replied:

It hangs over the sideboard in the dining room. It is much less injured than we thought—though I regret that it was ever touched—the faults are emphasized and the strength somewhat taken out of it. Most fortunately we stopped the hand of the restorer, and really it would not seem to anyone but ourselves that it had been touched.³¹

A portrait of Mary as a little girl, done by William Morris Hunt, was hung to the left of the sliding doors in the library, where her mother's eye rested fondly on it. Mrs. Endicott declared proudly that no possession had ever given her such satisfaction as that portrait had. In February, the finishing touches were being added: a pretty lamp on the writing table—a Chinese vase mounted with a shade of parti-colored silk muslin, empire shape. The brightening up of a smaller table with a red velvet tablecloth was successful, and Mrs. Endicott hoped to put some white lace on it as well, when she could find it. There only remained two chairs to be re-covered, and there was plenty of time for that.

In that spring of 1899, and for years after, the library tables were covered with books and papers. Mrs. Endicott subscribed to many English periodicals; Mary sent on copies of her husband's speeches, and there were works such as Kipling's *White Man's Burden* to read. Mrs. Endicott opined that this work was "minor" to the same author's *Recessional*. Sitting in her newly finished library she covered pages of letters to her daughter, with commentaries on all subjects.

³⁰ E.E. to M.E.C., February 21, 1899.

³¹ *Ibid.*

She viewed the conduct of the Spanish-American War with asperity, declaring that the President had petered out, the Secretary of War was worse than incapable, and that Roosevelt had the whip hand and looked as if he would apply it freely. If she lacked political affairs to report, there were always domestic ones. Upon the arrival of a new nurse for Mr. Endicott, the first thing the latter had done, she ruefully advised Mary, was to order him out of the room, and pronounce him the greatest jackass he had ever seen. Then, too, she noted with amusement the treatment for her English son-in-law's gout. Seldom seen without his eyeglass and orchid buttonhole, Joseph Chamberlain was notably averse to exercise. His mother-in-law wrote: "I see your husband is ordered to ride a bicycle. Really, if that is brought about, I shall have to go to England to see it!"³² So life went on in Boston, with faithful chronicles traveling to England of attacks of lumbago, world affairs, drives in the sunshine, dinners out, and luncheon guests.

In the winter of 1899, Mr. Endicott's health deteriorated rapidly, and he remained almost exclusively in the sunshiny room which had been fitted up for him. There, following a siege of pneumonia, he died on May 6, 1900. Courageous and dignified in her loss, Mrs. Endicott left Marlborough Street for the country shortly after her husband's funeral. She seemed to feel she must face well-remembered surroundings before they should become too painful. The library at Danvers underwent complete alteration, for this had been her husband's favorite room. William, writing his sister from Boston on May 22 noted that "Town is quite deserted now—it is wonderful to see how general it has become for people to leave the first of May or soon after for the country."

After a quiet summer in Danvers Mrs. Endicott set forth in the autumn of 1900 with her brother George Augustus Peabody for an extended trip abroad. She was also accompanied by her brother-in-law Powell Mason, and two of the

³² *Ibid.*

Chamberlain girls, Ida and Hilda. Egypt, and a trip up the Nile, was the high light of this trip, not without its light-hearted moments. One of these occurred at Mrs. Endicott's first interview with her dragoman Ali Hassam, a tall dark-skinned Egyptian in blue knickerbockers and embroidered jacket. He made a bow before her, took her hand, kissed it, and carried it to his forehead—then, turning to the others in the room as if he feared they might be hurt at not receiving the same mark of esteem he explained, "She my lady—same as my Mother!" To which Hilda Chamberlain mirthfully noted, "You should have seen Mrs. Endicott jump up as soon as he left the room and go to wash her hand."³³

Her composure restored by the change of scene and variety of experiences abroad, Mrs. Endicott returned to Boston the following spring in excellent spirits. Thereafter it became her custom to travel abroad each spring, spending most of the time with the Chamberlains, and returning in early autumn to Danvers; where brilliant flowers, blue skies, and the warmest of welcomes from William and Louise helped ease the pain of separation from her beloved Mary. By November, when frost and grey skies descended, the family would be re-established in town. Mrs. Endicott's absences gave her daughter-in-law a measure of independence: for the summer, the servants and household were hers to direct; she and William invited friends to dine or dined out themselves as freely as they chose. Always cheerful and considerate, Louise probably sighed a little when she wrote to Mary Chamberlain of the home-coming preparations: "Our linen and china gets put away, and a few odds and ends retired from different parts of the house, and then a certain amount of polishing goes on."³⁴

Between 1901, when a series of photographs of 163 Marlborough Street were taken by a cousin, John Lowell Gardner 2nd, and 1913, when the firm of Thomas Marr and Son was called in to rephotograph the interiors, there is clearly shown

³³ M.E.C. to Louise Endicott (hereafter L.E.), February 3, 1901.

³⁴ L.E. to M.E.C., September 30, 1904.

a great progression in decorative taste. Now and then there were household crises, as when William declared "The ceiling in the library came very near falling—which was fortunately found out before it actually fell. I say the ceiling, but it was only a small part of it. Then some painting had to be done in the lower hall, so the house is now spick and span."³⁵

In 1900 one or two monstrously overstuffed pieces lingered on in the library, while a great quantity of silver inkwells, decorated picture frames, flower vases and other objets d'art adorned all flat surfaces. In the drawing room could be found, to the right of the fireplace, the inevitable piano, an upright, draped in scarves, with candelabra, china figurines and fruit compotes variously arrayed on it. As the age of Victoria gave way to the Edwardian era, there was perceptible shift in the Endicott drawing room. The long-considered satin hangings made their appearance, draping doorways and windows, complete with fringe. Much of the upholstered furniture vanished—the black satin sofa, which had crowded in front of the fireplace, withdrew to its intended corner by the writing table in the library. In the place of another large sofa under the wall mirror came several cane settees and benches, with satin cushions to match the hangings. Away went Oriental rugs, and in their stead, upon the polished parquet, reposed a solitary white bearskin. Chinese porcelains, French clocks and gilded candelabra were positioned with care; the effect was light and airy, the room one of considerable elegance.

By 1913, when the second series of pictures was taken, there were shown in the house perhaps its most highly valued furnishings: four portraits by John Singer Sargent.

In the dining room was displayed his rather controversial view of Mrs. Endicott. Stalwart and uncompromising, she was depicted, according to some, too forbiddingly; though William averred to his sister:

Mother's portrait represents an ideal I believe of a dignified, well bred New England woman, which apart from the person appeals to the

³⁵ W.C.E. to M.E.C., November 30, 1904.

imagination. After one has lived with it I do not see the pained expression people talk about—serious, yes—but what does life teach us with all its trials if one has to shrink from everything that suggests seriousness and experience. That is its great value to me and I would not have it otherwise. The pale green colour of the paper and the dark green curtains in the dining room is very becoming to the picture, and Sargent was delighted with where it was hung. It could not hang in the library, for the red silk walls are very trying, in fact impossible with the red of the curtain in the portrait.³⁶

Mary Chamberlain sat for her portrait in London: bulletins were despatched to her family about the dress she was wearing, and how the sittings progressed, but the final result was anxiously awaited. William was delighted when it arrived:

I consider (it) the best likeness I have ever known. You cannot imagine the joy and happiness it is to see you each day just passing along and looking as if you have just had a talk with us all. When our lives are apart so much it is a great pleasure and satisfaction to have such a likeness with one always. People in general admire and talk more of mother's than of yours. I sometimes try and wonder why this is so.³⁷

At present, both of these portraits are in the National Gallery of Art at Washington.

Perhaps the greatest excitement came from the painting of Louise's portrait, which was done in her bedroom at 163 Marlborough Street. Sargent was then at the height of his career. Having completed the frescoes for the Boston Public Library he made a trip to Washington to paint President Roosevelt's portrait, then returned to Boston to undertake many private commissions there. Ruefully, William announced he had left the artist free to paint Louise any size he wanted, "not to exceed three quarters. So I am ruined, but one does not have a Sargent painted every day, and when a woman has a nice figure it is a shame not to have more than a head and shoulders."³⁸

On the fourth of March, 1903, Sargent arrived to begin

³⁶ W.C.E. to M.E.C., February 23 and March 5, 1903.

³⁷ W.C.E. to M.E.C., February 23, 1903.

³⁸ *Ibid.*

the portrait: having selected Louise's room, over the dining room, for his studio, he then chose a black and white lace dress with a bunch of pink roses as her costume. The ever meticulous William recorded that these roses had been a part of a ball dress of his mother's in the early seventies. He fretted a little,

I do hope and pray it may be a success . . . I am going to pass the summer in the Salem poor house and perhaps I shall send Loulou to her grandfather at Lenox. That I am sure would be the conservative thing to do . . . "Auntie Belle" (Mrs. John Lowell Gardner, Jr.) turned up on Thursday evidently to find out whether the portrait had really been begun. Everyone seems very curious and plies one with questions about clothes, position, etc. I only hope they won't be disappointed. The poor man must be nearly crazy, for many people wish to be painted, so many that I fancy he could easily pass years here and have all the work he could do.³⁹

When she was not sitting for her portrait Louise had many pleasant occupations about Boston. She and William gave six dinners during the winter of 1903, and dined out a great deal themselves. There was a great stir over the opening of Mrs. Gardner's Venetian Palace: open on Mondays and Tuesdays to two hundred people at a time it was an enormous attraction. Said William, whose wife had passed an amusing day watching the crowds go through:

Cousin Belle is flitting about, eager to see how it all affects people and chatting with those she knows and ready to explain everything to enquiring people. She has become a public character and the papers are full of her doing. I do not think it is exaggerated to say that the building with the wonderful Italian atmosphere she has created is the work of a genius.⁴⁰

Mary, when watching Sargent paint her husband, had remarked what a lottery a portrait was; William felt the same way, standing on the sidelines, wishing the artist would not

³⁹ W.E.C. to M.E.C., March 5, 1903.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

paint his wife with her mouth open, but feeling bound to agree that it was generally that way in life, forbearing to comment. When the portrait was completed the upright piano was forever banished, and in its stead the younger Mrs. Endicott gazed over a drawing room from which many of the photographs, candy dishes and other small artifacts had also been removed.

It remained for William to be portrayed, and in the spring of 1907 he and Louise journeyed to London to accomplish this. Louise had insisted that he be painted in a frock coat, standing; William had ordered a frame made duplicating the one on Louise's portrait; otherwise they again relied on the artist's discretion, and were not disappointed. Said Louise, well satisfied, "It is wonderfully like. The eyes have such a nice, pleasant, interested expression—not the dreamy romantic look William hoped would be put into them—much better this way, I think."⁴¹

The finished canvas was hung in the library, diagonally across from Mary's portrait; the same large red velvet sofa remained in position beneath it, next to the sliding doors. Mrs. Endicott, Sr.'s brother-in-law George Dexter, on inspecting the houseful of Sargents, was rather critical of Louise's, objecting to the positioning of the hand which held the pink roses. He could not, however, fail to be impressed and averred that Marlborough Street was a veritable Sargent gallery, and all but Louise's were pleasures to look at.⁴²

Besides the Sargent portraits, a portrait done of old Mr. Endicott in Washington, while he was Secretary of War, continued to mount guard in the dining room, placed at a right angle to that of his ancestor the Governor, whom he markedly resembled.

When the Endicotts bought 163 Marlborough Street it was supplied with gas light, but in 1906 a major improvement was made with the installation of electric wiring. Lord Elec-

⁴¹ L.E. to M.E.C., May 14, 1907.

⁴² George Dexter to M.E.C., December 2, 1907.

tric Company of 112 Water Street submitted a very thorough estimate, dated January 22, for this important work of modernization. Feeders running from the basement up the back staircase hall intersected fuse cabinets on each floor; from the cabinets tap circuits were extended laterally along the various floors and down the walls behind the plastering to the various outlets and switches.

Mrs. Endicott was assured of a safe job: the system of wiring was completely insulated, from the point of entrance to each of the outlets, the wires being covered with a protecting coat of rubber and enclosed in braiding, and in addition to this, each wire, where concealed, was drawn into a heavy insulated flexible tubing, completely insulating it from the walls or beams of the house.

In the closets, back halls and servants' portion of the house the company provided for wires to be run along the surface of the plaster, enclosed in a shellacked molding; all work was done under the direct supervision of both the Fire Underwriters and the City Wire Department.

The solid construction of the house, with its large number of hardwood floors, increased the cost of installation, but the company, which had installed electric service in over one hundred houses in the Back Bay, was prepared to do the job for a total of \$1,376. The first, second and third floors were figured at \$350 each, and the basement and upper floor correspondingly less. Servants' rooms, back halls, baths and passages were generally provided with one side light each; the main entrance hall, however, was to have its six three-branch fixtures converted from gas to electricity for a total of eighteen lights, three switches being provided. The same was true in the library, where also three double receptacles for lamps were provided. Family bathrooms were equipped with electric heaters; and the drawing room, two ground-floor rooms and all family bedrooms were allotted at least one double receptacle. Additionally, the family bedrooms had central light fixtures, as did the kitchen, servants' hall, and dining

room; and the fourth-floor guest rooms had five and two side lights respectively. Work was done on two floors at a time, without undue inconvenience to the family.

Large dinner parties in town and country required a considerable supply of crockery. Mrs. Endicott's approach to purchasing was a conservative, New England one; she wrote her daughter letters about what was required, and deliberated over dollar value received for some time before committing herself. William's approach was more direct; he reported in 1903 that the china he had "ordered at Le Rosey was a great success, very simple and very refined."⁴³ When stocks of the blue Canton ware used in the Danvers dining room were running low he shipped out samples of what was required to the American Consul at Peking, who undertook, although warning that quality was not what it had been in the good old days, to forward these to the factory. Some months later in 1906 four large cases were received from the Po Hing Company, containing plates, platters, vegetable dishes and tureens; prices for the large dinner plates being then \$9.00 a dozen, while medium-sized meat platters were sold at \$3.44 each.

As the winters went along in Marlborough Street William fretted: his mother seemed to become more retiring. Though he pronounced her sweet and interested in all he and Louise did, the fact remained that she would seldom come and join them in their parties, ten being the largest group she felt she could cope with. He mused to Mary that

Unless we have large dinners, no one ever comes except an occasional family party. As for asking anyone in on the spur of the moment—it is no use so I have given up the idea. I am of a social disposition and always like in a way to keep open house—but that is the disadvantage of living with other people . . . It was Father who was the social one and who brought people to the house. The funny thing is that Mother

⁴³ W.C.E. to M.E.C., February 23, 1903. The firm of Le Rosey was a French one, from whom William Endicott purchased many of the furnishings for 163 Marlborough Street; the cane settees and couches in the Endicott drawing room after 1903 seem to have been ordered from this source.

really likes it. But one can't lead a natural social life when one has to have outside cooks and menservants. It is only the people who offer their friends what they themselves have—that have a pleasant easy daily social intercourse with their fellowmen.⁴⁴

Mrs. Endicott was not insensible to the strain her children felt in sharing her house; and she very generously arranged in the summer of 1908 for the remodeling of the two ground-floor rooms into a real suite, in which they might pursue their special tastes and interests. For this work Mr. Herbert Browne was again engaged as architect.

The octagonal marble-floored room, planned as a coat room and used by the Cushings as a conservatory, had contained in the first years of the Endicott's occupancy a large writing desk and some rather gloomy rugs and curtains. It was now converted into the most charming of boudoirs for Louise. Heavy black walnut gave way to soft creamy-yellow paneled walls, with a white key trim, and a decorated ceiling. Brocade curtains, and delicate lace ones over the windows themselves, complemented a satin-striped couch with chairs to match. Louise's writing table with a pretty pair of lamps and some flowering bulbs set on it, was before the middle window. To its right were a small Chinese screen and a case of fans, figurines and favorite bits of porcelain. The most charming effect in the room came from its octagonal rug, especially commissioned and woven for the Endicotts in Smyrna. Set in a central diamond was a fanciful rendition of the initials of William Crowninshield and Marie Louise Endicott. This piece de resistance, which had been ordered through the Arthur Williams Co. in April 1908, traveled back in the late autumn, with the price for the completed rug, including all duties, landing charges and architects' commissions amounting to \$303.75.

The tapestried study was enlarged by moving the end wall nearest Marlborough Street forward to include the space formerly occupied by the stairway to the wine room. Dreary car-

⁴⁴ W.C.E. to M.E.C., March 14, 1907.

peting was pulled up, and a $\frac{7}{8}$ " quarter-sawn white oak flooring was installed down the passage from the main hall, and in the study itself. In the book closet opening off the study a new $\frac{1}{8}$ " floor of the same material was installed; the cost for this work, including polishing and staining with ammonia process, was \$123, work being done once more by the R. T. Adams Co. A comparison with estimated prices for flooring the same area in 1898 shows that \$50 would have covered the passage and room with $\frac{1}{8}$ " x 2" boards then. It is not clear what factors were responsible for the greater cost in 1908, but the Endicotts were pleased with the results of this latest "up and down spree."

William F. Ross of East Cambridge did general carpentry: for building bookcases in the corner closet he charged \$175, while paneling in the Octagon Room came to \$339. Painting of the passageway was \$11; and taking down and putting up of mantel and base, and cutting out floor for hearth came to \$21, the latter representing thirty-five hours of labor at sixty cents an hour. Newell W. McClure, specialist in tile and fireplace work, undertook to build a new fireplace with marble hearth and green-marble facing for \$110.

Shepard, Norwell & Co. of Winter Street, Temple Place and Tremont Street supplied the six yards of tapestry needed for the new wall space when the room was enlarged, at \$2.75 the yard. New moldings were \$4.88, while stripping the walls of their tapestry, re-covering them, putting on moldings, and sewing, with carfares added, came to a total of \$59.78. The same firm's job of painting over the moldings, billed at \$6.50, was evidently not satisfactory to Mrs. Endicott; and though she accepted larger charges gracefully she balked at this one. It appears that Little & Browne stepped in to smooth matters over, and made suitable adjustment.

The bulk of the hammering and pounding was done in the summer and early autumn while Mrs. Endicott was abroad. Louise reported on September 18:

William and I are thrilled over the changes in the two little rooms in

Boston—and the most will be done when your mother arrives. It will be such a dear little suite—two parlors and a library. We dignify the closet with the last name.⁴⁵

In the same letter she related also how Mr. Browne, "whom we like so much," had been asked out to Danvers to pass a Sunday. The Endicotts' confidence in this gentleman was not misplaced. The finished rooms made a splendid retreat, and on Christmas Day they were well pleased with the changes made, thinking them decided improvements.

W. and I breakfasted in our little parlor—then we joined your mother in the library . . . Mrs. Endicott gave us a pair of terra-cotta coloured flowers in vases to put against the wall after Andrea della Robbia. This pleased us especially . . . With the first excitement of Xmas already over for this year I feel that *now one can attend to the real business of being in town—that is: going to lectures, seeing one's friends, reading, dining out and being somewhat social.* (italics mine)⁴⁶

William and Louise had joined a group of friends for a series of dinners and musical evenings in past years, but rejoiced especially when the Opera House opened in 1909, and they were able to take a box, and inveigle Mrs. Endicott into seeing more of the gay world. They were most successful, for on several evenings she did not return from opera engagements until half-past twelve! Social life, and the decoration of the house both going along well, William was in an exultant mood when he wrote, early in the winter of 1909:

We are settled in Boston. I wish you could see the house and how really attractive it is. Each year adds to its glory. Now we have in the hall a beautiful steel grate and hearth which came from Uncle Peabody's house in Salem. I always thought it was steel but now they say it is polished iron. At any rate it looks like steel . . . Loulou has acquired the Lucca della Robbia which belonged to (her grandfather) Mr. Ward. It is very exquisite in its refinement and delicacy and has a charming old frame as its setting, with a touching old picture of the

⁴⁵ L.E. to M.E.C., September 18, 1908.

⁴⁶ L.E. to M.E.C., December 25, 1908.

Crucifixion . . . at the top. Beneath it in old gold letters are "Ave Maria gratia plena"—altogether it is a great treasure and I am as you can imagine more than pleased to have it in our possession . . . It is hung on the wall at the head of the stairs on the drawing room floor. The painted gray wall is very becoming to it as you can easily imagine.⁴⁷

For Christmas of 1910 Mrs. Endicott presented green plush curtains and a green carpet for the tapestry room, and in 1911 William's Christmas present to Louise was a beautiful Empire bronze, which quickly found its place in the little parlor. For Christmas of 1912 Louise was delighted that:

Wm. gave me a charming little Adams painted table—with a Wedgwood plaque set in . . . so dainty and matches one we got earlier in the season and so make a charming pair in our little marble salon—We got them from Dreyfus in New York—then I gave him a nice big walnut set with brass box for his cigars—Something he has wanted for years and we found in one of the old established firms in New York . . . Cousin Lizzie gave W. two lovely bits of Wedgwood vases.⁴⁸

So the Endicotts' house grew each year. Interested and busy as he was in Boston, William gave just as much time and thought to beautifying the place in Danvers, as well as turning it into a model farm. He had a tremendous interest in the affairs of Essex County, and observed to his sister what a pity it was that none of the Peabodys of their branch lived in Salem, for

I have thrown myself into the Salem life and my interest in the Essex Institute and Peabody Academy is very genuine, and I am always pleased with the way they receive me and the consideration with which they listen to my views is very gratifying.⁴⁹

Besides these organizations, William was active in the Humane Society and the Agricultural Society; and in later years the Fruitlands and Wayside Museums, the Museum of Fine

⁴⁷ W.C.E. to M.E.C., December 14, 1909.

⁴⁸ L.E. to M.E.C., January 10, 1913.

⁴⁹ W.C.E. to M.E.C., September 29, 1911.

Arts, and the Massachusetts Historical Society, whose president he was from 1927 until his death in 1936, and to which he made a bequest of \$100,000.

Louise, meanwhile, was not without her share of good works. She was active in the Ladies Aid of the Carney Hospital, struggling "to give it a clean and renovated kitchen. I feel as if there was nothing I didn't know in consequence about tiles for walls and floors."⁵⁰ Be that as it may, the kitchen arrangements at 163 Marlborough Street, conspicuous in their lack of renovation, fell rather short of the modern ideal. The enormous coal range required the frequent services of a janitor, and the tender attention of an untemperamental cook. Its height, or lack of it, required constant stooping and must have resulted in many an aching back. While there was a dumb-waiter leading out of the kitchen to a serving pantry in back of the dining room, the maids themselves climbed the steep flight back and forth all too often. This sort of detail, however, did not concern the Endicotts, nor most other families with large houses. The "business of being in town" involved a considerable work of meal ordering, seating arrangements, floral decoration, etc.; and the actual mechanics of their own domestic scene were completely unfamiliar to the majority of Boston ladies, except perhaps when they broke down.

The passing years diminished little of Mrs. Endicott, Sr.'s vitality. Though she passed considerable time indoors, nursing various minor ailments, she was equal to larger ones: breaking both wrists in a fall at the age of eighty-three, she made an astonishing and complete recovery, and continued her voluminous family correspondence.

Just before the outbreak of World War I Joseph Chamberlain died, after several years of failing health, and the following two years were anxious and lonely ones for his widow. Having nursed her husband for eight years before his death she had almost withdrawn from the social world. Not very strong herself, she could not take up war work; her great tal-

⁵⁰ L.E. to M.E.C., March 27, 1913.

ent lay in supporting and forwarding the efforts of those she loved. It was therefore a great happiness for Mrs. Endicott, when in the early summer of 1916 Mary undertook the perilous transatlantic crossing to bring her family joyous news, the announcement of her engagement to a friend of many years, the Rev. William Hartley Carnegie. Their wedding took place in London on August 3, 1916, and a new life opened out for Mary. Once again she inherited a large family, but her new ties and affection towards the Carnegie children in no way diminished her feelings toward the Chamberlains. She continued to correspond faithfully with Mrs. Endicott about all the children and grandchildren she felt were truly her own; and these letters of course gave great pleasure.

Mrs. Endicott did not break with a family tradition of longevity. She continued to winter in Marlborough Street, and summer in Danvers, anticipating visits from Mary and her husband whenever possible. Canon Carnegie's work as Chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons, Rector of St. Margaret's, and Canon of Westminster Abbey, kept these from being as frequent as could be wished, but over the years those in England and America kept close touch with one another. It was not until the year 1927 that Mrs. Endicott died, at the very considerable age of ninety-four.

Her brother, George Augustus Peabody, then the oldest living graduate of Harvard (class of 1851), survived her until 1929, when he died at 98. It is probable that from him a pair of marble busts of Joseph Peabody and his wife were received by William and Louise Endicott, and placed in the main hall. This would only have been fitting, for it was after all Uncle Augustus who had remarked that the furnishings there would do until they got something better.

The pattern of life at 163 Marlborough Street continued very much as it had through Mrs. Endicott's lifetime. In the bleak year of 1930 the Endicotts traveled to Egypt, journeying gradually up the Nile in a private boat. At home there were committee meetings for William, and estates to be set-

tled, while Louise gave hospitable luncheons and teas to family and friends. Visits from the Carnegies were of course welcomed, and by a curious coincidence sorrow came to Mrs. Endicott and her sister-in-law in the same year. In late October 1936 Canon Carnegie died, and William Endicott survived him by only a little over a month. Then indeed the two ladies were brought closely together.

An elevator was installed in the Marlborough Street house in 1936, the problem of the town-house stairs proving great, as it had for Mr. Endicott long years before. Louise Endicott lived quietly on there, mistress at last of the domain she had so long shared. Her patterns of life had been set early, though, and one coming upon the great rooms of the house in 1940 would not have seen much difference in it in 1950, or observed any sweeping changes undertaken since 1930. The decades rolled on; and Mary Carnegie made annual visits to her sister-in-law until the Second World War interrupted them. She remained in her London house throughout the war years, opening her house to hosts of relatives and friends; and behaving through all tumults and alarms with the courage and dignity so characteristic of her mother.

The war over, the annual visits to America were resumed, and in later years it became the custom for Mrs. Endicott to give a large family party, every autumn, as a farewell to Mary Carnegie. As both ladies reached their nineties, they grew increasingly considerate of one another: Mrs. Endicott fussing conspiratorially over Mrs. Carnegie, who, she said, could hardly see; while Mrs. Carnegie urged other persons to speak loudly enough to Mrs. Endicott, who could hardly hear. The infirmities of their old age were, for these two, inconveniences, hardly to be believed in.

And so one autumn party became a real farewell, for in May of 1957 Mary Endicott Carnegie died, in her ninety-fourth year. In the same year of her life, Louise Endicott also died, the following spring.

So, too, was an era of life ended for the house at 163 Marl-

borough Street. The family of three which built it, and the family of four which succeeded them, were all gone, and the many servants who had accompanied them. Some houses adapt readily to institutional use; this one did not. Thus it was sold, and of necessity greatly changed. Structurally it is much the same; and the ebony furniture, its upholstery outworn, still stands in the Chinese dining room. The red silk walls remain; the claret carpet, stars of cream now threadbare, is still upon the floor. Yet to enter the house is to wander, as in a confused dream.

Mrs. Endicott felt crowded, unable to invite guests, when one dressing room became a bedroom. Today, upon her upper floors live twenty-five girls. Six more reside in kitchen and servants' hall; the old coal range is tamed, and painted white. One goes downstairs to eat, where all is bright and clean and new; the wine cellar now becomes a recreation room. In the main hall telephones ring, girls with books go in and out, and an intercom announces callers.

Upstairs is like some vague museum. Caught between two worlds, the lions on the cornices still appear to roar; the parquet floor is there, the gilded ceiling gleams. Some things are there, the people all have fled. And, as one so often does in well-loved scenes revisited, a wanderer must needs reflect, Ophelia-like, "Lord, we know what we are, but we know not what we may be."

Membership List

Life Members

Charles Cortez Abbott
Gordon Abbott
Horace Porter Abbott
Nathaniel Wales Abbott
Edward W. Ackley
Douglas Payne Adams
Weston Woollard Adams
Elijah Adlow
Mrs. Arthur M. Allen
George Alpert
Daniel Eugene Ames
Charles Francis Angell
Julian Danforth Anthony
Gleason Leonard Archer
George Robert Armstrong
Miss Edith Mary Ashley
Henry Russell Atkinson
Elisha Lathrop Avery
Frederick Ayer
Charles Lincoln Ayling

Gage Bailey
Harry Louis Bailey
William L. Bailey
Raymond Charles Baldes
Laurence Hardy Bankart
Gordon Thaxter Banks
Mrs. Charles Miller Barker
Charles Lowell Barlow
Ralph Sylvester Bartlett
Charles Foster Batchelder, Jr.
William H. Batum
Elliston H. Bell
Floyd Lee Bell
Stoughton Bell

George A. Benway
Richard Arthur Berenson
Eliot Bicknell
Edward L. Bigelow
Roger Billings
Mrs. Francis W. Bird
Harold Sterling Bird
Charles Aloysius Birmingham
Mrs. Taylor Black
Ernest Hyde Blake
George Baty Blake
John M. Bleakie
Charles Payson Blinn, Jr.
Frank Tucker Bobst
Miss Theresa M. Bohnenberger
Christian Eckhardt Born
Mark Bortman
Ralph G. Boyd
Joseph Alexander Boyer
Joseph Gardner Bradley
Ralph Bradley
Robert C. Bray
Mrs. Robert C. Bray
John Lewis Bremer
Ellis Wetherell Brewster
Alexander H. Bright
John Carl Brink
Gorham Brooks
Roscoe Woodbury Brooks
Daniel Lucius Brown
Davenport Brown
Miss Dorothy Addams Brown
Reginald W. Plummer Brown
Walter Jackson Brown
Ralph Emerson Bullard

Wilbur Warren Bullen
Mrs. William T. Burdett
Abraham Stephen Burg
Miss Caroline Palmer Burgess
Miss Martha Palmer Burgess
Stephen Cain Burgoyne
Clement Meyer Burnhome
Mrs. Henry G. Byng

Thomas Dudley Cabot
Edward Hugh Cameron
Ferdinand L. Carangelo
Harry McElhinney Carey
Earl Gardner Carrier
Eugene Pendleton Carver, Jr.
Lawrence M. Cazayoux
Stephen Joseph Chamberlin
Henry Morse Channing
Mrs. Philip P. Chase
Philip Putnam Chase
Charles D. Childs
Frank A. Christian
Eugene Howard Clapp, II
Davis Wasgatt Clark, Jr.
Forrester Andrew Clark
George Oliver Clark
Lester Merritt Clark
Paul Foster Clark
David Francis Cobb
Jere Colman
Mrs. Gwendolyn Moulton Conant
Kenneth John Conant
Ralph Waldo Conant
Miss Louise Condit
Eugene Thomas Connolly
Franklin James Connors
Benjamin A. Cook
Miss Grace E. Cooke
Charles Allerton Coolidge, Jr.

Mrs. John Gardner Coolidge
Mrs. J. Templeman Coolidge, Jr.
William Appleton Coolidge
Quentin Leroy Coons
Mrs. Frederick Torrey Copp
Gordon F. Coppins
Charles Edward Cotting
Lee Winslow Court
Mrs. G. Frank Cram
James Joseph Crane, Jr.
George Bertram Creesy
Mrs. Bartow Crocker
Mrs. Edith Gannett Crocker
Paul Earl Crocker
Samuel E. M. Crocker
Miss Rosamond Sears Crompton
Arthur Dennis Cronin
Frank Edwin Crowell
Edward Cunningham
Arthur George Curren
Louis Curtis
Frederic Haines Curtiss
William Carlyle Cusack
Gardner Cushman
Mrs. Joseph A. Cushman
Harold Stephens Cutler

Mrs. Richard E. Danielson
Miss Ethel Bradford Davis
Joseph H. Davis, Jr.
Frederick Deane
Norman S. Dillingham
Mrs. William H. Dimick
Laurence Paine Dodge
William Norman Dodge
John Cooke Dowd
Charles Dana Draper
John Druker
Kenneth Holcomb Dunshee

List of Members

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Kingsland Dunwoody
Miss Florence S. Dustin
Robert Dysart

Seymour P. Edgerton
William Ellery
Byron K. Elliott
Mrs. Grace Melville Ellison
John Jay Ellsworth
Mrs. Henry Endicott
Herbert Smith Evans
Albert P. Everts

Mrs. Eliot Farley
Harold Arthur Fasick
Charles Norman Fay
William Sellers Febiger
Irving Fielding
Robert Scott Fifield
Edward J. Fischel
Miss Margaret A. Fish
Miss Gertrude H. Fiske
Mrs. Stephen S. Fitzgerald
Paul Henry Fitzgerald
William Francis Fitzgerald
Bernard Dudley Forbes
Joseph Fabian Ford
Mrs. Joseph Fabian Ford
Chandler Hunting Foster
Hatherly Foster, Jr.
Lawrence Foster
John Fox
Edward Sanborn French
Randolph Frothingham
Alan Winslow Furber

Hollis P. Gale
Howard Gambrill, Jr.
Joseph Gannon

George Peabody Gardner
Samuel Leon Gargill
Rhodes Anthony Garrison
Mrs. Alexander R. George
Mrs. Joe W. Gerrity
Luke Gillespie
Osman Burnap Gilman
Miss Susan Jane Ginn
Eli Alexander Glasser
Herbert Parsons Gleason
Hollis Tidd Gleason
Joel Ernest Goldthwaite
Richard Ira Goodrich
George T. Goodspeed
Joseph Charles Gora
John L. Grandin, Jr.
Mrs. Henry C. Grant
Bowman Graton
Herbert Wylie Greenhalgh
Joseph Clark Grew
Norman Hathaway Griffith
Frank Washburn Grinnell
Miss Helen Guild
Frank M. Gunby

Edwin W. Hadley
Ernest A. Hale
Samuel S. Hall, Jr.
Edmond E. Hammond
Miss Susan Hammond
William Churchill Hammond, Jr.
Paul Alfred Hardaway
Francis Austin Harding
Joel Ellis Harrell
Miss Marguerita C. Harrington
Leo Hart
Mrs. Arthur W. Hartt
Joel D. Harvey
Francis Forrester Haskell

Mrs. Robert C. Hawkes	William Parker Hunnewell
Frank Wesley Hawley	Andrew A. Hunter
Mrs. William Haynes-Smith	Herbert Forester Hunter
William Eugene Hays	Miss Elizabeth Quincy Huntington
Mrs. Phoebe L. Helliwell	Frederick Wolcott Huntington
Hugh O'Neill Hencken	Maynard Hutchinson
George Bunsen Henderson	Clarence Ellis Hyde
Andrew Kidder Henry	
John Albert Herlihy	Herbert Harold Jaynes
Robert Webster Herrick	Henry Angier Jenks
William F. Hickey	Theodore Edson Jewell
Adams Sherman Hill	Howard Mumford Jones
Donald McKay Hill	
Gerald Hill	Joseph Kaplan
Albert Pope Hinckley	John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Edward Dorsey Hobbs	Edward Hibbard Kenerson
Harold Daniel Hodgkinson	Phillips Ketchum
Chester Arthur Hoefer	John Coleman Kiley, Jr.
Albert Eugene Holdridge	Edward Adams Kimball
Richard B. Holman	Frederick Milton Kimball
Robert Jameson Holmes	James Edwin Kimball
Stacy Holmes	Arthur Roland Kimpton
Robert C. Hooper	Wisner Payne Kinne
James Patrick Horgan	Harry John Klotz
Henry Hornblower	Norman Knight
Ralph Hornblower	Lucius James Knowles
John Denison Houghton	Terence A. Koen
Chandler Hovey	Nathan R. Krock
John S. Howe	
Mark Anthony DeWolfe Howe	Mrs. Daniel G. Lacy
Parkman Dexter Howe	John C. Lacy
Harry R. Hoyt	Mrs. Horatio Appleton Lamb
Eugene Albert Hudson	Miss Rosamond Lamb
Richard Sears Humphrey	Mrs. Frank P. Lamson
Carlton Hunneman	John William Lane
Francis Welles Hunnewell, 2nd	Howard Witherell Lang
James F. Hunnewell	Edward Atkins Larnier
Mrs. James M. Hunnewell	John Silsbee Lawrence
Thomas B. Hunnewell	Francis Theodore Leahy

List of Members

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Mrs. Joseph Lee, Sr.
Hans Lehner
G. Raymond Lehrer
Frank D. Littlefield
Edward Whittier Lombard
Mrs. Wesley H. Loomis, III
Augustus Peabody Loring
Francis Bacon Lothrop
Stephen Bleecker Luce
Charles Luckman
Mrs. Frank J. Ludwig
Richard Friend Lufkin
Clarence Seward Luitweiler, Jr.
Lea S. Luquer
Mrs. Lea S. Luquer
Arthur Theodore Lyman
Mrs. Harrison F. Lyman
Harrison Franklin Lyman, Jr.
John W. Lyon

Alden MacIntyre
Warren MacPherson
James Lester Madden
Michael Lester Madden
John Alanson Magoon
Kenneth Southard Magoon
James Francis Malley
Joseph A. Manna
Vincent L. Marchand
Robert Theodore Markson
Daniel L. Marsh
John Pitts Marston
Charles Ellis Mason, Jr.
C. Herbert Masse
Mrs. George Henry May
Richard Arnold May
Robert Newton Mayall
Lowell Allen Mayberry
Angus William McAdams

Philip Joseph McAteer
Louis Blalock McCarthy
Charles Andrew McDonough
Harry A. McGrath
Allyn Brewster McIntire
Edward Aloysius McLaughlin, Jr.
Joseph Vincent McMullan
Mrs. Joseph Vincent McMullan
Frederick Anthony Meagher
Walter Robertson Meins
Mrs. Sherburn M. Merrill
Mrs. Madeleine Tinkham Miller
Mrs. Valerie Veasey Miller
Norville Livingston Milmore
James Jackson Minot
Charles Galloupe Mixer
John Arthur Moir
Mrs. Charles L. Moore
Irwin Likely Moore
George Andrews Moriarty
Samuel Eliot Morison
Frank J. Morlock
Miss Marie Jessie Morrison
Julius Carol Morse
Malcolm Morse
Isadore Harry Yaver Muchnick
Kenneth Ballard Murdock
Paul E. Murphy
Henry Alexander Murray
Lorenz Francis Muther
Raymond L. Myrer

Nathaniel Cushing Nash
George M. Naylor, Jr.
Charles Francis Nettleship, Jr.
Henry Hall Newell
Mrs. Gladys E. Norley
Charles F. Noyes

Howard Chase O'Brien
 Joseph E. O'Connell
 Adrian F. O'Keefe
 Miss Mary L. B. Olcott
 Frederick Joseph O'Neal
 Edward H. Osgood
 Mrs. Edward H. Osgood
 William Bradford Osgood

Donald Kingman Packard
 George Lyman Paine
 John Adams Paine
 John Adams Paine, Jr.
 Mrs. Richard C. Paine
 John C. Pappas
 Mrs. Cortlandt Parker
 William Amory Parker
 William Stanley Parker
 Brackett Parsons
 Albert L. Partridge
 Miss Amelia Peabody
 Charles Livingston Peabody
 Harold Peabody
 Arthur Emmons Pearson
 Charles O. Pengra
 Guido R. Perera
 John Forbes Perkins
 Miss Mary Ruth Perkins
 Dominic John Perri
 Lester Perrine
 Lucius Manning Perry
 Miss Margaret Perry
 John S. Pfeil
 Mrs. Stephen Phillips
 William Phillips
 Dudley Leavitt Pickman, Jr.
 Mrs. Wallace L. Pierce
 Walworth Pierce
 Richard Pigeon

Thomas Temple Pond
 Arnold Stuart Potter
 Mrs. George H. Powers
 Herbert Gale Pratt
 Mrs. L. Mortimer Pratt, Jr.
 W. Elliott Pratt, Jr.
 Walter Merriam Pratt
 Mrs. Roscoe H. Prior
 Gerald C. Pudolsky
 Orville Nash Purdy
 Alfred P. Putnam
 Miss Elizabeth Putnam
 George Putnam

Miss Adelle Rawson
 Robert Witman Raymond
 Harold Comer Read
 Salvatore Rebecchini
 Kenneth Harry Redmond
 John Rowen Reilly
 Russell George Reilly
 Francis G. Renan
 Edward Reynolds
 John Richardson
 Carleton Rubira Richmond
 Harold Bours Richmond
 George Ambrose Rivinius, Jr.
 Miss Bertha Florence Rogers
 Dudley Pickman Rogers
 Paolo Rossi
 Hubert Eugene Ruel, Jr.
 Miss Clara R. Russell
 Richard Spofford Russell

Mrs. R. M. Saltonstall
 Richard Saltonstall
 Michael Sammarco
 Maurice H. Saval
 Oliver H. Scharnberg

List of Members

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William Edward Schrafft
John C. Schultz
Lawrence Rill Schumann
Mrs. Lawrence Rill Schumann
Francis Paul Scully
John Endicott Searle
Miss Eleanor Randolph Sears
Miss Evelyn Sears
Harry Selig
Serge Semenenko
Miss Jane Sewall
George Cheever Shattuck
Henry Lee Shattuck
Henry Southworth Shaw
Mrs. William Shaw
Frederick Johnson Shepard
Edwin Arthur Shuman
David Frederick Sibley
Daniel Simonds
Stephen Wescott Sleeper
Walter C. Small
Christopher Carlisle Smith
David Lyman Smith
Francis Edward Smith
George Willard Smith
Graydon Smith
Jonathan F. Smith
Louis Carter Smith
Lyman Bradford Smith
Miss Marcia Ann Smith
Paul Theodore Smith
Richard Ilsley Smith
Robert Moors Smith
Paul Henry Snow
Myer N. Sobiloff
Irving M. Sobin
John Chester Solberg
Abraham M. Sonnabend
Dale M. Spark

William Rogerson Sparrell
Phineas Shaw Sprague
Frederick Louis Stagg
Mrs. Frederick Louis Stagg
John Porter Starratt
Ezra Frederick Stevens
Robert Hooper Stevenson
William Nelson Stevenson
Mrs. William Nelson Stevenson
John Harold Stewart
Malcolm Bowditch Stone
Stephen A. Stone
Bayard Thayer Storey
Harold Grey Storke
Harborne W. Stuart
Mrs. Harry Peirce Sturdy
Charles Leavitt Sullivan, Jr.
Charles P. Swan
Benjamin Harrison Swig

Edward A. Taft
Amos Leavitt Taylor
Charles Henry Taylor
Miss Anna H. Tekulsky
Mrs. Albert Ball Tenney
Edward Carrington Thayer
William Besserer Thomas
Mrs. Elsie P. Thompson
Brackett Kirkwood Thorogood
Mrs. C. H. Thurber
George Murat Thurmond
Harry Albert Tilton
Mrs. Emma Sanborn Tousant
Mrs. Henry D. Tudor
Peter Turchon
Daniel Tyler, Jr.
Mrs. Maurice Tyrode

Mrs. Theodore Vaites
William Loring Vaughn

Eliot Wadsworth
Joseph Timothy Walker, Jr.
Robert Burns Wallace
Mrs. David Walton
Sinclair Weeks
Francis Clarke Welch
Robert H. W. Welch, Jr.
William Marriott Welch
Miss Anna Spalding Weld
Charles Oliver Wellington
Barrett Wendell, Jr.
Winthrop Wetherbee
Edward Valentine Wetmore
David Pingree Wheatland
Mrs. Richard Wheatland
Ross Whistler
Howard Whitcomb
George K. Whitney
Richard Whitney
Theodore Train Whitney, Jr.
Donald Hollis Whittemore

Nathaniel Whittier
Mrs. Albion Dyer Wilde
Miss Dorothy G. Willard
William Bacon Willcutt
Mrs. William Ward Willett, II
Eugene Williams
L. Ware Williams
Ralph Blake Williams
Mrs. James B. Willing
James Robert Willing
Robert Mullin Winn
Robert Wise
Oliver Wolcott
Henry Austin Wood, Jr.
Orrin Grant Wood
Clifford Alonzo Woodard
Mrs. F. H. Woodward
John M. Wooley, Jr.
Thomas Worcester
Nathaniel Treat Worthen
George L. Wrenn, 2nd

Roy A. Young
William S. Youngman

Annual Members

Mrs. Robert Abel
Frank C. Adams
Thomas B. Adams
Albert Tchelebi Aladjem
Henry F. Allen
Mrs. Henry F. Allen
Philip R. Allen
Mrs. Philip R. Allen
Rudolf Amann
Oliver F. Ames
George L. Anderson
Harry Gray Anderson, Jr.

William J. Anderson, Jr.
John Appleton
Harry H. Arkelyan
H. Lyman Armes
Arthur S. Atherton
Mrs. Arthur S. Atherton
John B. Atkinson
Walter Seaburn Attridge, Sr.
Joseph Atwood
B. Alfred Aubrey
Miss Anne A. Austin
Mrs. Francis Austin

List of Members

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Charles Averill
James B. Ayer
Mrs. James B. Ayer

Sumner Hovey Babcock
Louis Fabian Bachrach
Mrs. Theodore L. Badger
Walter Irving Badger, Jr.
James Edward Bagley, Jr.
Ralph Richard Bagley
Talbot Baker, Jr.
Robert Baldwin
James Outram Bangs
Talcott Miner Banks, Jr.
B. Devereux Barker
John Barnard
Clarence Alfred Barnes
Paul Barrow
John Anthony Barry
John J. Barry
Robert Patrick Barry
Charles William Bartlett
Harold Irwin Bartlett
Nelson S. Bartlett, Jr.
Miss Sara Ware Bassett
Charles J. Bateman, Jr.
Natica Bates
William L. Baxter
James Cushing Bayley, Jr.
George Upham Baylies
Mrs. Hartford Baylies
Mrs. Armistead K. Baylor
John Carver Beale
Ernest J. Begien
Mrs. Arthur W. Bell
Theodore P. Bell
Miss Frances Z. T. Benner
George William Bentley
Paul Bernat

Mrs. Paul Bernat
George William Berry
Harry William Besse
William Hall Best
Chandler Bigelow
Miss Pauline Bill
Mrs. Rutherford Bingham
Seymour P. Bingham
Mrs. Horace Binney
John L. Bishop
Paul L. Bishop
S. Bruce Black
Benjamin S. Blake
Harry John Blake
Maurice Cary Blake
William J. Blake
Charles Barnes Blanchard
Robert F. Blessington
Frederick W. Bliss
Henry Mather Bliss
David Moseley Blossom
John Fairfield Bok
Kenneth Bacon Bond
Richard P. Bonney
Mrs. Campbell Bosson
William Nettleton Bourne
Miss Mary O. Bowditch
Mrs. Alvah R. Boynton
Sargent Bradlee
Claude Raymond Branch
Miss Charlotte Brayton
Ellerton James Brehaut
Miss Louise Brennan
William Patrick Brennan
Alexander Brin
Edwin Deering Brooks
Edwin Deering Brooks, Jr.
E. P. Brooks
Miss Alice Morehead Brown

Mrs. Edwin P. Brown
 Louis A. Brown
 Frederick Cyril Bryan
 Gordon Whitman Bryant
 Miss Mary C. Buchan
 Robert William Buck
 Harold Bugbee
 Francis Vaughan Bulfinch
 John P. Bunker
 Philip Hackett Bunker
 Ralph Frederick Burkard
 John T. Burke
 Mrs. Benjamin T. Burley
 Howard W. Burns
 Mrs. Howard W. Burns
 Mrs. Alice N. Burrage
 Mrs. F. Allen Burt
 Victor C. Bynoe

Chilton R. Cabot
 Henry Bromfield Cabot
 Mrs. Ropes Cabot
 Mrs. Samuel Cabot
 Robert H. Cain
 Philip Raymond Calder
 Walter Lyman Calder
 Philip Callahan
 Donald F. Cameron
 Harold Arthur Carnes
 Albert Edward Carpenter
 Harold Matthew Carr
 John P. Carr
 Miss Mary E. Carter
 Miss Ruth Noella Carter
 William Joseph Carter
 Thomas Joseph Carty
 Mrs. Fred S. Carver
 Harold C. Case
 Richard Lyman Casey

Henry Francis Cate
 E. Barton Chapin
 Richard Palmer Chapman
 John Peirce Chase
 Theodore Chase
 Frederick Eaton Cheever
 William C. Chick
 John Hale Chipman, III
 Frederic Cameron Church, Jr.
 Mrs. William H. Claffin
 Mrs. George A. Clapp
 Philip M. Clark
 Robert Rutherford Clark
 Stanley Edwin Clark
 James F. Clarke
 Richard Claybourne
 C. Comstock Clayton
 Mrs. Alice S. Clough
 Charles Kane Cobb
 Miss Mary McKay Cochrane
 John Ruskin Coffin
 John F. Cogan, Jr.
 Howard W. Cole
 Mrs. Marie Louise Coleman
 C. Terry Collens
 Horatio Colony
 Walker B. Comegys, Jr.
 Christopher P. Considine
 Mrs. Christopher P. Considine
 Frank L. Converse
 Daniel J. Coolidge
 John Lewis Cooper
 Mrs. Arthur C. Cope
 Richard Copeland
 Forrest George Corey
 Joseph Z. Corkin
 Frank J. Coughlin
 Miss Andrea A. Coulter
 Robert L. Coulter

Mrs. Robert L. Coulter
Mrs. Gardner Cox
Philip Edward Coyle
Wellington Morley Cramer
U. Haskell Crocker
Edward J. Crosby
Miss Estella Lee Crosby
Miss Frances D. Cross
Gilbert Crowder
Mrs. Gilbert Crowder
Anthony Joseph Cucchiara
Paul L. Cumings
Abbott Lowell Cummings
Malcolm Forbush Cummings
Miss Isabel Cummins
Mrs. Robert N. Cunningham
Ross H. Currier
Alice L. Cushing
George Marston Cushing, Jr.
Leonard Cushman
Miss Anna Williams Cutler
Roger W. Cutler, Jr.

John Linfield Damon
Lawrence Barton Damon
Edward Dana
Sidney Davidson
Donald Davis
Fellowes Davis
Harold Stearns Davis
John F. A. Davis
John F. Day
Alfred H. Dean
C. Bradford Dean
Mrs. C. Bradford Dean
Miss Marion Louise Decrow
Robert G. Dederick
Frank S. Deland
Mrs. Joseph S. DeLuca

Mrs. Arthur J. Demars
Franz H. Denghausen
Arthur Stone Dewing
Nathaniel Thayer Dexter
S. Sydney DeYoung
Thomas J. Diab
Miss Louise G. Dietrick
Stanley Thomas Dingman
Mrs. Frank Currier Doble
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Robert Gray Dodge
William A. Doe
Frank Joseph Donahue
Edward C. Donnelly, Jr.
Jerome I. H. Downes
Leonard Huntress Dowse
Arthur Hastings Doyle
Miss Aimee Frances Draper
Andrew Dreselly
Jesse A. Drew
Mrs. Jesse A. Drew
William W. Drummey
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Frederic Christopher Dumaine, Jr.
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Ralph W. Dunbar
Christopher James Duncan
Carroll Dwight
Miss Laura E. Dwight

Ralph Mason Eastman
Richard J. Eaton
F. Stetson Eddy
Mrs. Randolph Edgar
Henry Walters Edgell
Stuart Coles Edmonds
G. D'Arcy Edmondson
Hamilton Phelps Edwards
Mrs. Hamilton Phelps Edwards

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 Edward Learnard Emerson
 Thorndike H. Endicott
 William Endicott
 Rubin Epstein
 Mrs. Carl F. Espe
 Richard S. Eustis
 Mrs. David J. Evans

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 S. Prescott Fay
 Thomas Fazio
 Mrs. George R. Fearing
 Michael Paul Feeney
 Harry Morris Feinberg
 T. Legare Fenn
 William Lusk Webster Field
 Daniel Joseph Finn
 Francis Fiske
 Mrs. Francis Fiske
 Mrs. Gardiner H. Fiske
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 Mrs. Vernon S. Fletcher
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 Mrs. Elvira E. Flynn
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 Henry W. Foote
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 Robert True Fowler, Jr.
 Charles James Fox
 Horace S. Frazer
 Frank B. Frederick
 John Freeman
 Stanley Goodwin French
 Mrs. Thomas G. Frothingham
 Howard Otis Frye
 Claude Moore Fuess
 Mrs. Gladys Florence Fullerton

Horace N. Gade
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 Thomas J. Galligan, Jr.
 R. H. Ives Gammell
 Mrs. Gertrude B.-M. Gannett
 Augustine S. Gannon, Jr.
 Stanley S. Ganz
 Tudor Gardiner
 Guy Garland
 Mrs. William Lloyd Garrison, Jr.
 Arthur Joseph Gartland
 Walter Benton Gaskell
 Ebenezer Gay
 James Gardner Geddes
 Mrs. Harold S. Geneen
 Joseph Edward Getman
 Charles Gibbons
 Miss Edith Dwight Gibson
 Miss Helen C. Gilbert
 Henry Lathrop Gilbert
 Mrs. Henry L. Gilbert
 Daniel J. Gillen
 Leo H. Gillespie
 Miss Florence M. Gillette
 Charles Herbert Gilmor
 Benjamin Ginsberg
 Rowe A. Gladwin
 Alfred Adelbert Glidden
 William T. Glidden
 James Harold Goddard
 Clyde Mills Goldthwaite
 Francis G. Goodale
 Francis Xavier Good
 Miss Isabel F. Goodenow
 Edward J. Goodfellow
 Robert Eliot Goodwin
 Miss Mabel Gorman
 Thomas Y. Gorman
 Charles D. Gowing

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Miss Louise Britten Graves
Reginald Gray
William Latimer Gray
John G. Greene
Henry Vose Greenough
Helen Livingston Greenway
Mrs. Paul Gring
Boone Gross
Bernard D. Grossman
Sidney William Grossman
Henry R. Guild, Jr.
William Holmes Guild
Francis Barton Gummere
Gordon Bancroft Guptill
William J. Gurney

Julius J. Hadley
Donald Chisholm Hagar
H. Frederick Hagemann, Jr.
Francis W. Hagerty
Florin Joseph Hailer
Frank Brigham Hall
F. Derby Hall
Mrs. Helen Livingston Hall
Mrs. Henry L. Hall
Wilfred McGregor Hall
Lucius Felt Hallett, Jr.
Mrs. J. Mott Hallowell
Edward Pierce Hamilton
Reginald W. Hanson
Maxwell Harris
James V. Hartnett
Herbert H. Harwood
Warren T. Hathaway
Oscar W. Haussermann

Henry O. Havemeyer
Lester George Hawkins
Roscoe Arthur Hayes
John Joseph Healy, Jr.
Clyde James Heath
Henry R. Hedge
Myron Heller
Elliott Henderson
Ernest Henderson
Robert L. Henderson
Thomas M. Hennessey
Andrew Hopewell Hepburn
John Ruggles Herbert
Richard R. Higgins
Mrs. Henry W. Hildreth
Harold M. Hill
Mrs. Gordon M. Hillman
Mrs. Carroll B. Hills
Franklin C. Hills
Lionel Lincoln Hinds
August Spencer Hirschbaum
Vernon Brooks Hitchins
Richard B. Hobart
Amos R. Hobbs
Edwin J. Hodder
William Ferguson Hoey
H. Ray Hoffer
Wheaton A. Holden
Mrs. Edward Jackson Holmes
Mrs. William P. Homans
Miss A. D. Hooper
Miss Gertrude Hooper
Charles Hopkinson
Mark Michael Horblit
Mrs. Ralph Hornblower
Richard B. Hovey
Charles P. Howard
John K. Howard
Henry Forbush Howe

Henry S. Howe
Russell B. Howe
David Heath Howie
Wilbur Marden Hoxie
Franklin K. Hoyt
Mrs. Eliot Hubbard, Jr.
Jerome C. Hunsaker
Donald J. Hurley
Kenneth Hutchins
Charles Frederick Hutchinson
John Philip Hyland
John Bernard Hynes

David Bell Ingram
William D. Ireland

James Jackson, Jr.
James Higginson Jackson
Robert Henry Jackson
George H. Jacobsen
Mrs. David D. Jacobus
Holder Morgan Jackson
Thomas E. Jansen, Jr.
Allan Jay, Jr.
William A. Jeffery
David Jeffries
Melvin Richard Jenney
Pliny Jewell, Jr.
Andrew Thurston Johnson
Alfred Wilde Jones
Mrs. Daniel Fiske Jones
Mrs. Grinnell Jones, Sr.
Henry Campbell Jones
Victor O. Jones
Mark Robert Jouett
Benjamin Joy
Thomas Macken Joyce
W. Seavey Joyce
George Worcester Judkins

Mrs. Hetty Kaffenburg
Jacob Joseph Kaplan
Marvin S. Kaplan
Louis F. Katz
Charles Garfield Keene, Jr.
Bernard James Kellner
Roger Keith
Wayne E. Keith
Edmund H. Kendrick
J. E. Kennedy
Charles Kenny
Herbert W. Kenway
Mrs. Madeleine Appleton Kidder
Olvis O. Killen
Chase Kimball
Mrs. Chase Kimball
Fred Nelson Kimball
Mrs. Maria Grey Kimball
Arthur W. Kimbell
Putnam King
Frank R. Kirchthurn
Frederick Nelson Kite
Robert B. Kittredge
Mrs. Wheaton Kittredge, Jr.
Howard Klein
Walter J. Kreske
Robert Salmon Kretschmar
Paul Krueger

Mrs. C. Christopher Laing
Bruce Lancaster
Mrs. Bruce Lancaster
Miss Susan Grace Lane
William Wright Langley, Jr.
Mrs. J. I. Blair Larned
James Lawrence, Jr.
Douglas Lawson
Ernest W. Lay
George L. Lee

Joseph Lee
Richard M. Lee
Mrs. Walter C. Lee
Harry A. Leonard
Ne'l Leonard
Robert R. Leonard
Mrs. H. Frederick Lesh
Mrs. Frederick J. Levisieur
Robert C. Libbey
Joseph M. Linsey
Max Lipson
Bertram Kimball Little
Leon M. Little
Royal Little
Miss Katharine Livermore
Allan Prescott Locke
Hamilton deF. Lockwood
Halsey Beach Loder
Elias M. Loew
Henry R. Loomis
Julian C. Loring
Richard Loud
Arthur M. Love
Winslow Harding Loveland
Mrs. Danforth Lovell
Richard H. Lovell
James Arnold Lowell
Ralph Lowell
Mrs. Ralph Lowell
Eben P. Lufkin
Joseph Wheelock Lund
Leslie E. Lynde
Joseph Norman Lyons

Maxwell Eugene MacDonald
A. Lawrence MacKenzie
Eric F. MacKenzie
Laughlin John MacKenzie
Andrew Dugald MacLachlan

Eldon MacLeod
Stuart Macmillan
John L. MacNeil
A. Lee MacPhail
Robert W. MacPherson
Kenneth Alexander MacRae
William DeF. Manice, Jr.
Philip Sanford Marden
Earl Bowman Marlatt
Edward Hastings Mariett
Edward Walker Marshall
Edward Everett Martin
Horace Johnson Martin
Francis V. Matera
Mrs. Eugene Holmes Mather
Robert Washburn Maynard
Lester L. Mayo
Robert Daniel McCarron
John Joseph McColl
David T. W. McCord
John Lawrence McCormick
George Welsford McCoy
John Livingstone McCrea
John Henry McCullough
William H. McDonough
Alexander McElwain
Ross Armstrong McFarland
Thomas E. McGovern
Timothy J. McInerney
Edward N. McMillan
Malcolm Perrine McNair
Joe Vincent Meigs
Ralph Remington Meigs
Philip Aldrich Merrill
Earle P. Merritt
Arthur G. B. Metcalf
Keyes Dewitt Metcalf
Robert T. P. Metcalf
Mrs. Robert T. P. Metcalf

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Henry Hixon Meyer | George Norton Northrop |
| G. M. Millar | |
| Richard Henry Miller | Daniel J. O'Brien |
| Mrs. Leroy M. S. Miner | Daniel Theodore O'Connell |
| Mrs. George R. Minot | Joseph Francis O'Connell, Jr. |
| Robert Eveleth Minot | William N. Oedel |
| Herman Arthur Mintz | Stewart G. Orr |
| Joseph Solon Mitchell | Leonard Osler |
| Miss H. Edna Moir | Miss Mary Otis |
| Robert Humphrey Montgomery | William F. Otis |
| Mrs. Robert H. Montgomery | |
| Spencer B. Montgomery | L. Gerard Paine |
| Robert Lowell Moore | Stephen Paine |
| Alva Morrison | Richard Stuart Palmer |
| Miss C. Jane Morrison | Charles Edwards Park |
| Francis B. Morrison | Amory Parker |
| Ralph Edwin Morrison | Mrs. George S. Parker |
| Mrs. Cabot J. Morse | Claude Eldred Patch |
| Miss J. G. Morse | Gilbert Russell Payson |
| Mrs. Everett Morss, Jr. | William Lincoln Payson |
| Sherman Morss | Fred E. Pereira |
| Jesse W. Morton | Elliott Perkins |
| Warren Motley | Richard Perry |
| James T. Mountz | William Hartwell Perry |
| Werner Mueller | Peter D. Peterson |
| Mrs. Stephen Mugar | Mrs. Franklin T. Pfaelzer |
| John Francis Mulhern | Asa E. Phillips, Jr. |
| D. Joseph Mullane | Philip Phillips |
| William Joseph Mulligan | Charles Wills Phinney |
| George Saltonstall Mumford, Jr. | Mrs. C. Eaton Pierce |
| Robert John Munce | Myron Everett Pierce |
| Russell Murphy | Marshall R. Pihl |
| Mrs. Abraham Myerson | Edgar Benjamin Pinto |
| | Charles Gilbert Plimpton |
| Chauncey Cushing Nash | Arthur K. Pope |
| Edwin B. Newman | Cedric W. Porter |
| Mrs. Edwin B. Newman | Mrs. C. F. Potter |
| Francis Aloysius Nolan | George Glen Potter |
| David W. Noonan | William Sutton Potter |

John E. Powers
L. Mortimer Pratt, Jr.
Jerome Preston
Richard Preston
Morton Peabody Prince
Thomas E. Proctor
Robert Morton Prouty
C. Phillips Purdy
Mrs. C. Phillips Purdy
George Putnam, Jr.
Mrs. George J. Putnam

William Henry Quain
Joseph Cornelius Quinn

Arthur Gorham Rand
Edwin H. Rand
William McNear Rand
Bergen B. Rapalyea
Jerome Lyle Rappaport
Leslie Gilbert Rawding
William F. Ray
George Madison Reaves
E. Benjamin Redfield, Jr.
Charles Albert Reed
Gerald Stillman Reed
Duncan E. Reid
John Francis Reid
William James Reid
Frank William Reilly
Simon Reiss
Mrs. Howard C. Reith
Paul Revere
Alan Britton Rice
Thomas E. P. Rice
Mrs. Thomas E. P. Rice
Charles Oliver Richardson
George S. Richardson
George Richmond

Miss Mabel Louise Riley
Robert Morrill Robbins
Miss Alice Leavitt Robinson
Dwight P. Robinson, Jr.
Warren Leonard Robinson
Albert Wright Rockwood
Ora C. Roehl
L. Robert Rolfe
Howard Frank Root
Manuel Charles Rosenfield
Martin D. Rosenfield
J. Clifford Ross
Mrs. J. Clifford Ross
Mrs. Arthur Rotch
James M. Rothwell
George Barker Rowell
Stanley Miller Rowland
C. Adrian Rubel
H. W. Dwight Rudd
Charles Beecher Rugg
Mrs. Gertrude Runkle
Gordon Barclay Russell
James F. Ryan
John Ryan

Paul Joseph Sachs
Jacob Saliba
John L. Saltonstall, Jr.
Nathaniel Saltonstall
Alfred C. Sandberg
Walter Edgar Sands
Ann Sargent
Joseph Savenor
Frank Sawyer
Carl N. Schmalz
Donald Scott
Joseph H. Seaman
Edwin Buckingham Sears
Henry Latimer Seaver

David Jerome Seder	Chester Chandler Steadman
Mrs. Muriel Livermore Seward	Herbert L. Stein
George Crossman Seybolt	Marvin A. Stern
Haskell Shapiro	Arthur W. Stevens
Hirsh Sharf	Mrs. Frank H. Stewart
Albion W. Shaw	William D. Stewart
Oscar M. Shaw	Zadok Lyman Stiles
Mrs. Sohler Shaw	James E. Stinson
William Leonard Shearer, III	Harry Galpin Stoddard
Mrs. O. Herbert Sherbrooke	Clement Kimball Stodder
Albert Case Sherman, Jr.	Arthur Parker Stone
Edward Danforth Sherman	Laurence H. Stone
Elizabeth Shine	Robert G. Stone
Murray Edward Sholkin	Miss Thelma Mildred Stone
Karl Vincent Short	Theodore L. Storer
Richard S. Shreve	Charles Moorfield Storey
David Rives Sigourney	Gordon Leroy Story
Miss Olive Simes	Henry S. Streeter
Mrs. Elsie Grosvenor Gleason Sloan	Mrs. Willoughby H. Stuart, Jr.
John Bolton Sloggett	John O. Stubbs
Mrs. Austin Smith	Robert Shaw Sturgis
Eric Parkman Smith	Daniel A. Sullivan, Jr.
Everett Ware Smith	Melvin B. Summerfield
Julian John Smith	Kenneth Reynold Sutherland
William B. Smith	Joseph L. Sweeney
Edward Rowe Snow	Charles Crowell Swett
Mrs. John H. Snyder, Jr.	Elijah Kent Swift
Robert Philip Sonnabend	H. LeRoy Swimm
Lamar Soutter	Thomas Ward Symons
Joseph Peter Spang, Jr.	
Josiah A. Spaulding	Fritz Bradley Talbot
Henry W. Spencer	Mrs. Fritz B. Talbot
Percy LeBaron Spencer	Edward Lauren Tappert
Raymond Spinney	Cecil Taylor
Howard B. Sprague	William O. Taylor, II
Russell Colesworthy Squires	Albert Bernard Terkelsen
Phillip Henry Stafford	Gordon B. Thayer
Gordon S. Stanley	Sherman R. Thayer
Raymond Walker Stanley	Nelson W. Thomas

List of Members

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Barton J. Thompson
Peter H. Thompson, Jr.
Mrs. George H. Timmins
Rudolf Toch
Carroll William Toohey
Byron G. Tosi
Mrs. Byron G. Tosi
Richard Lockwood Tower
Charles Townsend
Miss Gertrude Townsend
Prescott Townsend
Richard F. Treadway
Robert Treat
William V. Tripp
Bayard Tuckerman, Jr.
Frederic Alonzo Turner
Miss Clara Mildred Tuttle

Austin O'Grady Uhl

Mrs. John W. Valentine
Eric Verrill
Herman Vershbow
John A. Volpe
Theodore H. VonKamecke, Sr.
Seth Morton Vose

Mrs. Clara Wadsworth
William Wadsworth
Richard Wait
Mrs. Richard V. Wakeman
Samuel Wakeman
William A. Waldron
Quincy W. Wales
Mrs. Barbara B. Walker
Edgar T. P. Walker
Frederick B. Walker
C. Russell Walton
Harry A. Wansker

G. Philip Wardner
Caleb W. Warner
Sydney Horace Lee Washington
John Francis Watson
Mrs. Edwin S. Webster
Wilfred B. Wells
Charles Milford Werly
Albert West
William E. Westman
George Franklin Weston, Jr.
James Vincent Whalen
Stephen Wheatland
Miss Adaline Emerson Wheeler
Dixon B. White
Erskine Norman White
Mrs. Eva Whiting White
H. Bowen White
Josephine A. White
Paul Dudley White
Walter Muir Whitehill
Alexander Whiteside
L. P. White
Mrs. Lyman F. Whitney
John M. Whittaker
Robert Mason Whittemore
Henry T. Wiggin
Albert Carlyle Wilkinson
Edward Henry Willey
Alexander W. Williams
Barrett Williams
Mrs. Barrett Williams
Harold P. Williams
Miss Marion Williams
Mrs. Moses Williams
Mrs. Oliver E. Williams
Mrs. Alfred Willman
Frank H. Wing
Allan J. Wilson
Francis Stone Wilson

Harold George Wilson
Andrew N. Winslow
Mrs. Alexander Winsor
Frederic Winthrop
Mrs. Jacob Wirth
Mrs. Herbert A. Wood
Mrs. Kenneth H. Wood
A. Vernon Woodworth, Jr.

William H. Woolner
Paul Ingraham Wren
Francis S. Wyner
Rudolph H. Wyner

Dane Yorke
Benjamin Loring Young
Thomas R. Young

Deaths

1959

Life Members

Arthur Adams
L. Sherman Adams
Asa S. Allen
John S. Ames
Mrs. David E. Atwood
Benjamin S. Blake
Percy W. Brown
James L. Bruce
Francis E. Buckley
Miss Ellen T. Bullard
Borden Covell
Norman L. Cushman
Frank A. Dewick
Mrs. Clara DeWindt
Eben S. Draper
Mrs. Edward J. Dunn
Alfred C. Gaunt

Mrs. Horace Gray
Frank W. C. Hersey
E. Melville Hill
Paul M. Hubbard
Henry P. Kendall
D. Allen Killeffer
Keith Merrill
Erving P. Morse
Bremer W. Pond
Ralph S. Richmond
Charles A. Rome
Myron C. Taylor
Mrs. Ezra R. Thayer
Mrs. William L. Underwood
Channing N. Wells
Raymond D. Willard

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Eleanora D. Adams
Francis M. Babson
Mrs. Reginald Bradlee
Bartholomew A. Brickley
Paul R. Bullard
Mrs. Pietro P. Caproni
John Codman
Thomas J. Coolidge
John W. Farley
James T. Gormley
Mrs. Margaret R. Gregg
Jerome D. Greene

Casper M. Grosberg
Mrs. Samuel W. Lewis
Norman MacDonald
Justin A. McCarthy
Albert E. McClellan
John M. Merriam
Horace H. Morse
Thomas Motley
Mrs. Nathaniel S. Simkins, Jr.
Henry C. Snow
Albert W. Stearns
Robert H. Storer

A Message to Members

An organization charged with continuing responsibility for the preservation of historical material related to its city must of course enjoy financial stability to reach its aims. The quickest way to achieve this is by gifts and bequests of money or securities; the surest way is by steadily attracting new members to its rolls.

People join the Bostonian Society, take part in its work, and ultimately move on, necessitating a constant, year-by-year effort to insure that those who leave are replaced. Our Society has a most effective method of enabling members to encourage others to join, simple, and involving none of the time and effort of personal solicitation. All a member has to do to be a real factor in our progress is to jot down the names and addresses of men or women who would, presumably, be sympathetic to the aims of the Society. If such a name does not appear on our membership list, or among names of people recently invited, the Clerk of the Society sends an attractive, interesting and dignified invitation to join us. The invitation is issued by the Membership Committee, with no mention of the person who has suggested the name.

Will you please take this easy way of helping to forward the interests of the Society? You may rest assured that your cooperation will be greatly appreciated, and that you will be qualifying as a constructive member of a group which we believe is doing wholesome work for the community.

RALPH M. EASTMAN

Chairman, Membership Committee

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP is \$5.00 a year

LIFE MEMBERSHIP is \$50.00

Either deductible from Federal Income Tax

There is no initiation fee

By-laws

There has been one change in the By-laws during the previous five years. At the Annual Meeting in 1956, the first paragraph of Article VI was amended, by unanimous vote, to read:

"The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the third Tuesday in January, and such other meetings shall be held as the Directors in their discretion may appoint."

Copies of the By-laws are available to members of the Society at the Old State House.

Form of Bequest

I give and bequeath to THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, in the
City of Boston, the sum of _____ dollars for
the general use and purpose of the said Society.

8441.115

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